

THE AMERICAN FARMER



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

Vol. XIII.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1858.

No. 8.

DE BURG EXCELSIOR! PERUVIAN GUANO EXCELLED BY DE BURG.

We again call the attention of the agriculturists of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, to the most valuable, universal and cheapest manure now known, and prove, by the subjoined testimony of well known and reliable gentlemen, its superiority over Peruvian Guano and every other substitute. "De Burg" is composed of chemically prepared Peruvian Guano, Bones, Flesh, Blood, &c., and is prepared expressly to supply all soils, whether deficient or not, with the constituents to produce all crops, and at the same time improve them; no Guano or admixture of Guanos can do this, as none contain the requisites within themselves.

Any one of the seven elements of De Burg are as important to the practical farmer, as either of the two which Guano supplies.

E. S. Pegram, Esq. Kennick, Albemarle Co. Va., January 15, 1858, says:—"I think the De Burg a most valuable adjunct in the corn field."

A. J. Leavitt, Esq. Sussex Co. Va., says:—"I have been using De Burg for the last 5 years, on Wheat and Corn, and prefer it to No. 1 Peruvian Guano, same number of pounds per acre."

Philip S. Frey, Esq. Orange C. H. Va., January 9, 1858, says:—"The De Burg which I procured from you last spring, I used on Corn, first breaking up the land well with a double plow, then sowing it broadcast, 250 pounds per acre, and harrowing it in with a 2-horse harrow. The corn was then planted, and from the yield I am satisfied, that as a fertilizer, it is equal to any No. 1 Peruvian Guano used in that way. I also used some in the hill, and think the effect was more perceptible, than that applied broadcast."

Wm. J. Fife, Esq. Danville, Va., says:—"He used the De Burg in the spring of 1856 on Corn, 150 to 200 pounds per acre. The effect surpassed his expectations—the growth of corn attracted the attention of all passers by—the soil was a low stiff, wet flat. He applied it again last spring, on about 15 or 20 acres, at the rate of 100 pounds per acre, dropping it upon, and around the corn, and covering it with cultivators—the effect was really beautiful. It was applied on the thinnest part of the field, and took the start best of any corn he had. He experimented with the De Burg on Tobacco, sowing in the drill and listing over—the difference in favor of the De Burg over the same quantity of No. 1 Peruvian Guano, could be seen fifty yards distant—the quality of land precisely the same."

Henry L. Mudd, Esq. Charles Co., Md., says:—"The De Burg made by far the best Tobacco—although on the poorest land I cultivated."

Hy. Bussard, Esq. Mt. Airy, Carroll Co., says:—"I have the most glowing accounts from those who used the 'De Burg' last spring on corn, &c., of its superiority over Peruvian Guano and every other fertilizer. I used some, and it beats anything I ever used on corn. My neighbors say, De Burg is fully equal to the best No. 1 Peruvian Guano for wheat, and decidedly better for any summer crop, as it sustains the crop much better in a drought than Guano."

Col. W. W. Bowie, Prince George's Co., Md., says:—"I have used De Burg 2 or 3 years past on potatoes and corn, by dropping part in the hill, and the rest broadcast, at the first working of the crop. With me, it has always far surpassed the best Peruvian Guano as a crop grower, and especially as a lasting fertilizer. As a corn producer,

it is great. The results from its use in this neighborhood the present year have been astonishing."

Barton Hollingsworth, Esq. Elkton, Cecil Co., Md., says, January 15, 1858:—"I applied De Burg to my oats last spring, 200 pounds per acre. I can safely say, I raised double the quantity of oats to the acre, from the application; at the same time I sowed clover seed, and now I can plainly see the advantage of the De Burg. I was so much pleased with its effects on the oats and clover, that I put my wheat in with it last fall, and now it looks fully as well as wheat sown with No. 1 Peruvian Guano. In my opinion, De Burg is better at all times for Clover and Timothy than Peruvian Guano."

Messrs. Hoshour, Klinefelter & Co., Hanover, Pa., January 13, say:—"Last spring we sold large quantities of De Burg to the farmers in this section of country, and have made strict enquiries concerning its effects, and in every instance have received favorable reports, so much so, that a large majority prefer it to No. 1 Peruvian Guano for corn, oats, buckwheat, potatoes and garden truck—applied generally in the hill for corn and potatoes, and broadcast for oats, &c. A large quantity was used for winter grain, and so far promises well. One farmer states that he used De Burg and Peruvian Guano in one field, side by side, and the difference in favor of De Burg can be seen half a mile off."

Daniel Lightfoot, Esq. Tenally Town, D. C., says, January 18, 1858:—"I used the De Burg and No. 1 Peruvian Guano on my corn last spring; the corn grown by the De Burg is far superior to that grown by the Guano."

Christopher Lyle, Esq. Gorsuch Mills, Baltimore Co., says, Jan. 14, 1858:—"I applied the De Burg to my corn last spring, 300 pounds per acre, sown in the row, and the corn drilled in; alongside, I applied the same quantity of Peruvian Guano. I had the best corn where I used the De Burg, and believe it is better for corn or oats than Peruvian Guano."

LOOK FOR INSPECTION MARK!

Every barrel of De Burg is inspected in Baltimore, before offered for sale, and is guaranteed of standard quality. Farmers should see that every barrel has the Baltimore Inspection Mark thereon, in RED LETTERS. None other genuine.


PRICE—\$45 per ton of 2,000 pounds, for sale by

J. J. & F. TURNER,

feb1

42 Pratt street, Baltimore.

CHOICE GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

 THE UNDERSIGNED has again the pleasure of offering his extensive stock of genuine GARDEN SEEDS, which are this season of excellent quality, warranted pure and fresh. My facilities of supplying all articles of finest quality and correct to name, from England and the Continent, as well as those of domestic growth, is unsurpassed, if equalled, by any house in the trade. Market Gardeners, Farmers and others, will find these seeds as cheap as they can be purchased in the United States; either wholesale or retail, in bulk or packages, and unsurpassed as to quality, viz: EARLY YORK, LARGE YORK, FRENCH OX-HEART, PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH, LARGE DRUMHEAD and other CABBAGES, BLOOD TURNIP BEET, EARLY SHORT-TOP RADISH, ROUND PURPLE EGG PLANT, LARGE SMOOTH TOMATO, PEPPERS, SALADIFY, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, Extra Early PEAS, BEANS, &c., with every other vegetable and herb in the trade.

FLOWER SEEDS, of the choicest kinds, selected from my extensive collection, for any latitude in the Union, are offered, prepaid by mail, at the following low rates—the best collections have several varieties included, which sell separately at 12½ to 25 cents per paper, as English Pansy, Picota Pinks, Truants' Aster, &c.:

100 Papers choicest varieties,	\$5.00
100 " " "	4.00
50 " " choicest "	2.50
50 " " " "	2.00
20 " " choicest "	1.00

JOHN SAUL,

396 7th street, cor. H street,
Washington, D. C.

febl-2t

ALBENARLE IMPROVED PIGS FOR SALE.



AFTER ten years crossing the best hogs known here and in Pennsylvania, I offer PIGS of such, as being well adapted to the wants of all who will take care of and appreciate good stock. They are invariably white, of early maturity, and can be fattened at any age.

The seasons of delivery are April and October, but orders will be stored and filled at the time they are received. Price \$10 for one, or \$15 for two in the same box, and put on the cars at Charlottesville, Va.

febl-2t

S. W. FICKLIN.

FARMS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having more land than he can cultivate, would like to dispose of a portion, or would sell the whole entire, containing over 400 ACRES of fine land, situated in Montgomery County, Md., about 8 miles from Washington City, D. C., and having good frontage on the 7th street road. The farm can easily be divided into three farms. I would sell the new DWELLING HOUSE, fitted up with all the conveniences of a modern town house, with fifty or more acres of land; or I could sell one hundred or more acres of land, with good frontage on two roads, without improvements, or the whole, including good Farm House, New Dwelling, Out Buildings, &c.—Terms of sale made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars address, prepaid, W. A. BATCHELOR, febl-1t Cottage Post Office, Montgomery Co., Md.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF 525 ACRES.

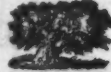
LYING partly in Prince William's and partly in Fauquier Co. Va., 290 acres in cultivation, 280 in Wood, 50 of which require clearing up, watered by two streams of running water, is very convenient of access from Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, being within two or three hours ride by the cars; about ¼ of a mile from the Mills, School, Post Office, &c. It is in the Piedmont region, proverbial for its health, and excellent society. The improvements are a fine large stone Mansion, finished in handsome style; stone barn 35 by 65 feet, carriage house, ice house, excellent houses for servants, &c.; select fruit of every kind. Price \$30 per acre, liberal credits on a large portion of the purchase money. This farm is worthy of attention of any gentleman wanting a good farm, in one of the best locations in Virginia. Further particulars made known at the office of the American Farmer.

febl-1t

ESSEX PIGS.

A FEW superior pure bred ESSEX PIGS for sale—5 months old. GEO. F. CURWEN,
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LARGE NORWAY SPRUCE, SCOTCH FIRS, SILVER PINES, SILVER FIRS, AND OTHER



TREES AND PLANTS.

For PARKS,
LAWNS,
CEMETERIES,
AVENUES,
ORCHARDS,
GARDENS, &c. &c.

Of very superior quality and at low rates.
Freight paid to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.
Also Small Stock for Nurserymen and others. For Priced List and Descriptive Catalogue, address,

DAVID J. GRISCOM,

febl-3t

Evergreen Nursery, Woodbury, N. J.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.

THE BELL variety is best adapted for general cultivation. Circulars will be forwarded to applicants.—Price 50 cents per 100—\$4 per 1000.

NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY.—Genuine plants at \$2 per dozen—\$10 per 100. (See Circular.)

HOP TREE.—For ornament and use it is superior to the common hop.

RASPBERRIES.—Brinckle's Orange, \$1.35 per dozen.—Bayley's new ever-bearing, \$1 per dozen. Red Antwerp and other choice varieties, 80 cts. per dozen—\$4 per 100. GRAPES.—Isabella and Catawba, 1 year rooted, \$10—2 years rooted \$18 per 100. With a full assortment of choice FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL and EVERGREEN TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, &c.

For further particulars, see Catalogue, which will be forwarded to applicants. F. TROWBRIDGE,
febl-2t New Haven, Ct.

CHOICE MELON SEED.


SEEDS of the following choice MELONS, will be sent by mail for the prices named:
NEW ORANGE MELON, warranted pure, with full directions for cultivating and preparing for table,

JERSEY SWEET, large and fine, 50 cts. per os.
NUTMEG CANTELOPE, large and of superior flavor, 30 cts. "

febl-2t

Address, A. W. SWEENEY,
Buchanan, Md.

PEAR SEEDS AND PEAR SEEDLINGS.

 GOOD healthy PEAR SEEDLINGS, 1 year, \$3 per 1,000—\$75 per 10,000.
Do do do 2 years, \$15 per 1,000—\$140 per 10,000.

NEW ENGLAND PEAR SEEDS, of prime quality, for Spring sowing, 35 per quart.
NORWAY SPRUCE, SCOTCH FIR AND LARCH, PINES, &c., APPLE, HAZZARD, PLUM, Anger's QUINCE, Mahaleb, Paradise and Doucer stocks, of the best quality.

Catalogues to any address. Carriage paid to New York or Boston.

febl-2t

B. M. WALTON,
Old Colony Nursery,
Plymouth, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE.

I INTEND offering at public sale, at Heathsville, Northumberland county, Va., on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH next, my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Hull's Creek, and in full view of the Potomac River. This tract contains 120 ACRES, by ancient survey, and is easily susceptible of the highest improvement, having the means there, consisting of marsh turf, muck, sea ore, creek grass, oyster shells, &c. in the greatest profusion. The creek on which this farm is situated, is believed to be surpassed by none of the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, in facilities for procuring all the luxuries afforded by the salt water, in the greatest profusion, variety, and of unsurpassed excellence.

This farm will be publicly exposed for sale, as above, if not previously sold privately. Terms of sale—Two-thirds cash, and on the balance a credit of twelve months, carrying interest from day of sale. The crop of wheat on the premises will be reserved, or sold with the premises, as may be preferred by the purchaser.

febl-2t

S. A. M. LELAND,
Heathsville, Va.

AMERICAN FARMER.

VOL. XIII.

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY, 1858.

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WORK FOR THE MONTH. FEBRUARY.

In a few weeks farmers and planters will be called upon to discharge those duties which are to lay the ground work of their spring crops, and, therefore, we would implore them, as they desire success, to do whatever they may undertake well, and that, whatever else they may do, *not to pitch their crops too large*. The desire of having the reputation of owning the largest corn-field, have caused many to have the least productive ones. Among all the crops there is not one more voracious—not one that requires more food than the corn plant. To ensure a large yield, it must have good food, both organic and inorganic, and plenty of it, or it cannot prosper to the extent of its capacity for production.—Give it plenty to eat, no matter howsoever coarse—give it judicious cleanly culture—keep it free from grass and weeds, and it will be sure to repay the cultivator, the season permitting, with a full and overflowing measure of reward. Stint it in nutriment—stint it in culture, and it will be sure to punish the grudging hand by which its food was doled out, and its cultivation neglected. It requires, too, a deep, thoroughly pulverised bed to luxuriate in; for from its natural propensity to send its tap root deep into the bowels of the earth, and to stretch its lateral ones far in the surrounding earth—reaching almost from row to row—unless it finds plenty of room, plenty of food, and good tilth it cannot develop its vast powers of productiveness.

Having thus remarked, we will proceed to call attention to some of the many things to be attended to on the farm.

STOCK OF MANURE.

As manure is to the farmer what blood is to the animal system, the source of life, we admonish all engaged in the culture of the earth to exert themselves and accumulate all they possibly can of such materials as are convertible into manure, and when accumulated to preserve it. Few farmers ever think how great a loss they sustain by permitting their manure to lie exposed to the sun, the winds, and the rains, and as few reflect, that ten loads of manure well taken care of and protected from these deteriorating causes, are intrinsically worth more, and go farther than twenty loads kept without regard to the preservation of its volatile or more enriching parts. Many a farmer for the want of foresight and care, suffers his dung pile to become exhausted of most of its principles of volatility, long before he

hauled it out to his grounds for use; and then, perchance, blamed his land for a fault that should have attached to himself—for his neglect in not protecting his dung pile against loss of its enriching gaseous elements.

Every body of organic manure should be covered with earth; but this when the price of labor is considered, is, possibly more than can be expected in our country; therefore, for the present, all that can be asked for, is, that the cattle-yard should be sufficiently dished in form, to prevent the riches of the manure from running away; that each yard be provided with a large body of vegetable matter and earth to absorb the liquid voidings of the stock, and that plaster, charcoal, or coppers be every week or two strewn over the yard to fix the volatile gases. These are requirements so obviously proper, so economic, and call for so little exertion, so little labor, comparatively, so little expense, that we trust that they will not be objected to; and we are certain that no rational objection can be raised.

Now there is one suggestion that we desire to make, it is this:—We believe that in every farmer's family enough soap-suds, dishwater, urine and offals are made in the course of a season, if properly appropriated, to so enrich and fertilize five loads of earth as to make that quantity of earth into good manure, for every adult member of the family, especially if the liquids have a small quantity of plaster or pulverized charcoal stirred into them when poured upon the heaps of earth. This truth will not be disputed, when it is considered that in every pint of human urine there are all the elements for forming a pound of wheat. Should it not then be an object of primary importance with every agriculturist to have the requisite body of earth hauled convenient to his barn and to have the liquids and offals named deposited in the heap as they accumulate about the house, and to have plaster or pulverized charcoal sprinkled over them, and covered with fresh earth. If thus treated, no offensive smell would emanate from the pile; so that, without the least discomfort or unpleasantness, a very large body of manure could be provided in the course of the season, in addition to that usually made in the cattle-yards. And we believe we risk nothing in the expression of the opinion that every five loads of manure thus made would be equal to twenty loads made in the ordinary way.

The materials for the formation of such compost heaps, are to be found in marsh, river, and creek mud, in woods mould, and in the earth of head-lands

We conclude this branch of our remarks, by observing that the accumulation and preservation of manure, should be among the first objects of every agriculturalist.

BONES.

Save all the bones made on your farm. Every four bushels if treated to sulphuric acid to dissolve them, and mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, will fertilize an acre of ground sufficiently to enable it to go through a rotation of crops.

ASHES.

Save all your ashes, and keep them under cover.

DEAD ANIMALS.

If it should be your misfortune to have a horse, a cow, an ox or other animals to die on your hands, after skinning them, haul them into your barn-yard, cut up the carcass into as small pieces as you can conveniently, and form it into compost thus: spread a thick covering of plaster, or charcoal over the body, place 4 inches in depth under the parts of the animal, then cover them over with 6 times the weight of the animal, with peat, marsh mud, river mud or muck, mould from the woods, or any other earthly vegetable matter. Let this remain 6 months when the flesh will have been separated from the bones, and the earthy compost will be fit for use, then mix with it 10 bushels of ashes, and you will have manure enough to fully fertilize an acre of land to go through a rotation of crops. All such composts when being made, should, as each layer of earth is put on to the depth of 6 inches, have fine charcoal, or fine plaster strewn over it.

The bones should be dissolved with dilute sulphuric acid, and mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, which will be found equal to the manuring of another acre of land.

And now let us ask if this disposition of a dead horse, cow or oxen, into 20 bushels of wheat, 30 bushels of barley, 20 bushels of rye, or 40 bushels of oats, is not better than to fill the air with the intolerable stench of the animal while undergoing decomposition in the ordinary way in which dead animals are disposed of. Economy, your pecuniary interest, health, comfort and cleanliness answer, yes.

FENCING.

If you have not a sufficiency of fencing already cut, push ahead, and have all the fence stuff you may need felled, and hauled to your barn and worked into shape at times when your hands cannot work out of doors. If you delay felling the trees beyond this month it may prove too late to ensure durability in the timber.

BUSHES, BRIARS, &c.

Cut these up in your fields and along the line of your fences.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

Sow clover seed on your wheat-fields at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre. It is a good plan to sow it on the snow. If not sown this month, we would wait until the frost is out of the ground, and the earth sufficiently firm and dry not to be injured by the tread of the horse. We would then sow it, harrow it in with a light one-horse harrow, and roll the ground as the harrowing progresses. The harrowing will effectually cover the seed, while the harrowing and rolling, will, jointly benefit the wheat; the first by acting as a cultivation to the wheat plants, by destroying weeds, while the latter process will restore any of the plants thrown out, consolidate the earth, and otherwise benefit the crop of wheat.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

Stuff clays should be ploughed in winter; but never when the soil is wet, or when dry; but when the soil is moderately moist.

OUT-BUILDINGS.

If any repairs be wanting to your buildings, have them forthwith attended to. It is a trite though true saying, that "a stitch in time saves nine."

TOBACCO BEDS.

Attend to these according to the directions to be found in the admirable essays of Col. W. W. Bowie, and others, to be found in our 5th vol. 1850.

SOWING YELLOW LOCUST SEED.

As locust timber for posts and other purposes are becoming scarce and consequently increasing in price, it may be well for each owner of a farm or plantation, according to the size of his estate, to sow a few quarts of locust seed, to raise young trees for the formation of a grove or groves.

It will not be time for some weeks to sow the seed, but we anticipate it, to enable our readers to make the necessary arrangements and preparations. The ground to be selected should be a deep well exposed loam. It should be manured, ploughed deep, harrowed and the seed sown very thinly, in drills 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep.

Preparation of the seed.—Before being sown, the seed should be soaked in hot-water for 24 hours. All the seed, which, on being stirred, float on the surface of the water, should be skimmed off and cast aside. The plants when they come up must be kept clean. At 1 and 2 years old the young trees will be fit for transplantation; they should then be set out in a deep warm soil, which has been well manured, deeply ploughed, harrowed and rolled. The rows should be 12 feet wide, the trees 10 feet apart in the rows, which will give 363 trees to the acre. In 15 years they will be large enough to cut for posts.—For ship-building purposes they may be cut in from 20 to 25 years, when each well grown tree will be worth \$3 or \$4.

LIMING AND MARLING.

The preparation of ground for corn will afford a fine opportunity to apply lime or marl.

POULTRY.

Of all kinds should be well fed, their food alternated, and receive fresh water at least twice a day. Chickens should at all times have under cover, old mortar or chalk, gravel, sand and ashes in some covered place accessible to them at all times.

GATES.

The ingress and egress to all your fields should be by gates.

WAGONS, CARTS, IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

Examine these, and have such as need repairs, repaired. They should all be kept under cover.

GEARING.

These if oiled once a month will last much longer.

STORE HOGS.

Let these have dry lodgings, receive their food three times a day, be regularly watered as often. They should have charcoal, rottenwood and ashes always before them. Be sure to give them plenty of raw materials to work up into manure.

BREEDING SOWS.

Each breeding sow should have a separate pen to herself with a yard attached, and be treated otherwise as the store hogs, are recommended to be. She should not be kept fat, but in a growing condition.

WORKING ANIMALS.

Treat these as we advised last month.

SALTING OF STOCK.

Our advice upon this subject last month, is equally applicable to this.

MILCH COWS.

Treat these as we advised last month. Recollect that this and the ensuing month are peculiarly hard upon stock.

YOUNG STOCK,

regularly fed, watered and salted, and have good dry sheds accessible to them night and day.

Of all kinds must be attended to during this month as we advised last month. Let them be

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.

Presuming that you have garden frames, and that they are ready to receive seeds for early vegetables, we will point out a few kinds of seeds that should be sown about the middle of the month.

SOWING SEEDS.

Cabbage seeds of different sorts, both early and late, so that your supply of cabbages may be continued from early summer till fall. *Tomato* seed to raise plants for the early crop; *Egg-plant* seed for do; *Cauliflower* seed for the early crop; *Celery* seed for do. By sowing Radish seed thinly through your hot-beds among the other seeds, you may secure an early supply, without doing injury to the others.

GRAPE-VINES.

Prune these without delay; tie up the parts left for the formation of fruit. Then dig in around the roots, slightly a compost comprised of 6 parts rotten dung, 1 part ashes and 1 part bone dust.

RASPBERRY VINES.

As soon as the weather permits tie these up, and dig in around the roots, a compost comprised of 7 parts rotten dung and 1 part ashes.

THE CORN CROP.

The damage to the last corn crop, noticed in our last, appears to have been very generally experienced throughout the West, and also to a considerable extent in Maryland and Virginia. We give sundry extracts from our exchanges, and could multiply them to any extent, were it necessary.—J. M. Trimble, of Hillsboro, in a letter to the Ohio Farmer, says:—"We have nothing new here. Our farmers complain generally of *soft* corn, and *hard* times. The first is a general complaint, and not without cause. I suppose two-thirds of the corn in this county is defective, and good seed corn will be scarce in the spring.—Wheat looks backward, and without a covering of snow will be injured more or less. Our farmers have mostly disposed of their hogs, at from \$4.75 to \$5.00."

The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle, says:—"We spoke last week of the injury that has been done the corn crop in this region of the country by the recent wet weather. Since then we have travelled through several of the interior counties, and find that what we said of the corn crop in this county, applies with equal force to the entire country lying between this and the Kentucky River, and we

doubt not, from what we have heard on the subject, that the injury will amount to a destruction of one-half the crop. In the counties of Harrison, Bourbon, Fayette and Franklin, we heard the subject freely discussed by farmers, and there seemed to be an universal apprehension that the present year's crop would fail to supply the demand for home consumption.

"The present rainy weather cannot improve the prospects very much, and if it continues much longer there cannot be enough seed corn in this part of the country to supply the demand for the next year."

W. W. Rathbone, writes from Marietta to the Ohio Farmer:—"The corn crop of this section has proved to be one of the greatest ever raised. At the season of first frosts it was supposed to be past danger. The first frost occurred here on the 22d of September, throughout the hilly portion of the country—the valleys of the Ohio, Muskingum and some of the larger creek valleys escaping. This frost did no injury only to corn fodder. On the 21st of October, the first severe frost occurred throughout the county. From the 21st of October, to the 21st of November, we were favored with but little weather to ripen corn that had been put in shock, during the two or three weeks previously to the 21st of November. On the 20th of November, the thermometer indicated 19 deg. above zero. November 24th, 16 deg.—on the 25th, 14 deg.—on the 26th, 10 deg.—Muskingum river frozen over on the 27th, 14 deg. The oldest inhabitants say that this was remarkable weather for this time of year. From 28th November to the 21st of December, the weather was generally open and quite wet. Corn was about all husked and we regret to state that a great portion of it is almost worthless. Some large crops are estimated to be half rotten—some more—others less. The cause we attribute to be, the very severe cold from the 20th to the 27th of November, followed by warm rains. The ears of corn that were at all wet from unripeness, were thoroughly frozen, and of course decayed, as most all frozen vegetable matter will.

"The chief object of this communication is this:—Let farmers look well to their seed corn for 1858, (for we don't believe they will plant nothing but Sorghum.) Select well the brightest flint-looking ears, *note*—during the winter, experiment, and find what proportion will not grow—for the germ of many grains is destroyed—and next spring use seed accordingly. The experience that almost every one had in the spring of 1856, with poor seed corn, should teach them a lesson for 1858. The same causes that produced poor seed in 1856, have operated in a greater degree in 1857. "A word to the wise, &c."

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator, writing from Montgomery Co. O. says:—"I have examined a good deal of corn, and I think the germs of most of the upland corn is killed or injured so that it will not sprout. I selected some of the best I could find, both in the shock and from standing corn, and planted it in a box of earth along with some old and some river bottom corn, and while the old and bottom corn all sprouted and rooted well, the upland rotted. I believe as a general thing there is not one grain in a hundred of the upland or more particularly the clay land corn, that stood out during the cold weather, that will germinate, there being such a quantity of sap in the

cob, and the mercury 5 degrees below zero, it has killed the germ. I think that the farmers had better be apprised of this, and look out in time for their next year's seed. Our corn has been badly injured by the early frost, so that there is much rotten corn amongst it."

Another correspondent of the same paper, from Jefferson Co., Ohio, says:—"There is a general complaint of corn having become affected with a black, blue, or white mould. And the damage done appears to spread abroad as far as the wet season extended, during the summer and fall season; and the cause of the mouldiness of the corn being so general, is attributed to the lateness and wetness of the season, which kept the stalks green until the frost came, after which there was but little dry or warm weather to cure off the corn on the cob, or to dry the moisture out of the stalk. As proof of this, we find that corn that was topped at the proper time, is much dryer and much more safe from mould than corn cut up and shocked, and especially so where farmers erred by making their shocks too large; but where the shocks were rather of small size, the corn is less mouldy than that left standing without being topped. The hard freeze, that winter-like took place from the 19th of Nov. onward to the 29th inclusive, injured the corn. The mercury fell the lowest on Thursday morning, the 26th; in some localities it was down to zero in this county."

It is supposed by many that good seed corn that can be relied on for planting, next spring, will be scarce. Yet almost any farmer might have saved his seed, before the mercury went down to zero, had he selected ears that were perfectly ripe, sound and dry, and put them in a dry, warm place. We are of opinion that if corn is perfectly ripe and dry on the stalk, or in shock before the freeze took place, it would not destroy its germinating principle. This we think was sufficiently tested in many instances two years ago. We intend testing our seed corn by sprouting some ears in a box, (if it can be done,) under the cooking stove. The most of the corn in this county is out in the field, either on the stalk or in shock. Such a season for damp, wet, mouldy corn, has not been seen in this region of country for the last fifty years."

NOTE.—We learn from divers quarters, that the ears of corn left standing upon the stalk in the open field, have rotted most.—Ed.

G. G. Lowry, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Maysville Ky. Eagle, and says:—"Much anxiety has been manifested of late, amongst the farming community, with regard to sound and perfect seed corn, for next spring's planting. Notwithstanding we have an unprecedented crop of this grain, in this and other West and Northwestern States, from all we can learn, a very large proportion is in a rotting and unsound condition, and this doubtless has been produced by the corn being very wet, and immature at the time of the unusual hard freeze in November, followed by warm wet weather, causing fermentation to take place in all the ears of corn that had been wet and frozen; hence the germinating principle has been destroyed to a very great extent, that renders it quite too uncertain to plant, as in the best selections, a few grains may vegetate, whilst many others will fail. We have lately learned that good sound dry corn could be obtained in Tennessee."

Mr. D. BURNS, Mr. GEO. SUMMERS and myself, have concluded to import our seed, and as much more as may probably supply the demand in this section of country. Mr. BURNS and SUMMERS, both practical farmers, and careful men, are now in that State for the purpose of selecting the corn, and will not lose sight of it, until landed in your city."

The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Our exchanges, so far as they have referred to the matter, agree in the main, as to the extent of the injury, and from the information thus obtained, in connection with verbal reports made to us by reliable and well informed parties, the conclusion necessarily arrived at is, that in Ohio, Indiana and portions of Illinois, Kentucky and Virginia, Corn has been seriously damaged. The loss thus sustained must be immense, exceeding, doubtless, the capital of all the exploded banks and much of the stock of the rotten railroad companies in the country that have gone down within the last four months.—Fortunately, this loss is well distributed, and those who are the immediate sufferers are tolerably well prepared to bear it, owing to the favorable harvest of 1857. The Corn crop, especially, was large, exceeding in amount that of any previous year, so that one-third of the product may be destroyed by the rot, without leading to a famine or the shade of a famine in the land. The loss however, is a serious one, and is much to be deplored. The farmers, we understand, are feeding their damaged corn to stock, and selling to distillers and consumers generally, as fast as possible, so as to get it out of the way before it proves a total loss. It will not answer the purposes to which it is being applied, as well as sound corn, of course, but it will be used, and the pressure thus thrown upon the market will secure the continuance of low prices, until supplies of the merchantable article are exhausted. Then the establishment of a higher currency may be expected. Sound corn will not be over-abundant this season, and in the event of a foreign demand springing up, it will not be supplied at the prices that now prevail. Indian Corn is the most extensive and the most important crop produced in the United States, and the damage that it has recently sustained, must therefore affect seriously the market for other staple articles of food."

We give below some of the extracts referred to above, together with others from our exchanges:

Complaints reached us from all sections of the country, of damage to the corn crop by the recent wet weather, and much has been lost by the floods. There is no doubt that the loss is immense. Great fear is expressed that there will not be enough seed corn to supply seed for next year.—*Louisville Journal*.

It is said that a great deal of corn throughout south-western Virginia, from Newburn to Bristol, is almost entirely worthless. It was injured by the frost in the Fall and prevented from maturing, and since it has been spoiling in the pile and crib. Thousands of bushels are said to be fit for nothing but food for stock, and a great deal is not of much value even for that purpose.—*Richmond Whig*.

From every section of the country we have the most gloomy accounts with regard to the corn crops. From Marion county we learned a few days since that a large quantity in that region will be entirely useless. Mr. Gosgray, of Washington

township, in this county, informs that half the corn in his neighborhood is now spoiled—a neighbor of his yesterday sold fifteen acres for ten dollars. Farmers had better look out for their seed.—*Columbus O. Capital City Fact.*

We learn from accounts from various parts of the State, that a large portion of this season's crop of corn is rotting in the fields. Much that appears sound outside, is found to be unsound in the inside. In this the corn is particularly bad, and our farmers fear that there will not be enough of it that will germinate to seed their farms next season, and many of them are buying old corn for that purpose.—*Connersville, In., Times.*

The rotting of standing corn to which we have alluded several times recently, is more extensive and injurious than we first apprehended. In a great many localities it is seriously thought that enough sound corn for seed cannot be saved. In Howard county we learn the rotting is very general, and the farmers are already talking of sending to Kentucky for seed. We fear that in our "bottom lands" generally the crop is greatly damaged.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

There is a good deal of complaint just now among the farmers of the Scioto Valley. The last season was not quite long enough to thoroughly ripen the corn, but if the autumn had been mild and dry, it would have done very well, a great crop would have been gathered. But instead of warm dry weather we have had an unusual quantity of rain; and when the rain did not fall, the weather has been damp, foggy and disagreeable. The consequence has been that full one half of the corn crop has been spoiled. It has blighted, mildewed, and rotted in the ear, and now there is hardly any seed corn left here to plant.

The corn raised in this part of the valley will not do to plant next spring, and our farmers are on the lookout to buy seed corn for planting. In addition to this misfortune, hogs have fallen greatly in price since the autumn. We know of several farmers who bought droves of stock hogs in Lima, Allen county, last fall, at six cents a pound, which they drove here, intended to fatten them upon their corn and sell again; but since then fat hogs have sold in parts of Franklin county as low as three cents,—some of the very hogs which were bought last fall in Allen county for six cents, have been sold here, fatted, for three cents a pound. So our farmers have suffered in two ways; first by the blighting of the corn, and second by the fall of the price of hogs. This is to be regretted, for they work hard for the money they earn, and they ought to be well rewarded.—*Columbus, Ohio, State Journal.*

BAD CORN.—We learn that the farmers in gathering their corn find a considerable portion of it in a soft state, and rotting on the stock.—*St. Jo. Valley, (Ia.) Register.*

Our farmers here complain a great deal of their corn rotting on the stock. The ear, to look at it, has the appearance of being perfectly sound, but upon breaking it into, the heart of the grain is rotten.—*Rochester, (Ia.) Gazette.*

We hear a number of our farmers complaining of very serious damage done to the corn by the long continued and excessively wet weather. Much of the crop was imperfectly ripened when the frost came upon it, which renders it much more liable to spoil. We hear of similar complaints in neighboring counties.—*Georgetown (Ky.) Gazette.*

[From the Louisville Journal.]

HOG CHOLERA.—(*Pestis Bovina.*)

The immense amount of pork, bacon, and lard that constitutes so large a portion of human food and amounts to so large an item in the commerce of our country renders the successful rearing and preservation of the pig a matter of paramount importance, not only to the farmers and producers of the article, but to the packers, shippers or dealers, and consumers of all classes. It becomes therefore a matter of concern that the swine should be carefully looked after, and, if possible, protected and disinfected from that loathsome and fatal malady which has spread such havoc and devastation among them in the last twelve months in various parts of the United States.

The disease which has proved so fatal to stock recently in various localities, and particularly to hogs, has been denominated hog cholera.

Its first development among hogs was in the vicinity of large distilleries, and its cause has been attributed to the influence of strychnine said to have been used in the manufacture of liquors. The subsequent development of the disease, however, in regions remote from such influences and where, by the very nature of circumstances, no such cause could have operated, has pretty effectually dispelled a delusion that the well known therapeutic and toxicological effects of strychnine might never have been able to have done, and we are again left upon the broad sea of conjecture to guess at random at the cause of this fatal malady.

As much of the prophylactic treatment of all diseases, whether in man or in the inferior animals, must depend upon a knowledge of their cause, it is obvious that any deficiency in this department of knowledge must forever be fatal to success. It is unnecessary that I should encumber this article with the many vague theories and speculations that have from time to time been advanced in relation to the cause of this disease, many or all of which are perhaps as groundless as the one already referred to.

But I will briefly allude to one cause to which the disease has been ascribed, which seems to me to be more plausible than any theory I have heard advanced, and should it, upon further investigation, turn out to be well founded, it will afford at least a certain prophylactic remedy.

I allude to the ingesta of unsound grain upon which the stock may have been fed, and this cause, if it exists, is abundantly sufficient to produce all the disastrous results which we have witnessed, as is well known to toxicologists.

Speaking of the effects of the secale cornutum, Mr. Taylor, on poisons, page 433, says: "The chronic effects of this poison have been witnessed occasionally on the continent in an epidemic form. In one set of cases the nervous system appears to be especially affected, indicated by vertigo, loss of sensation, tendency to sleep, rigidity of the muscular system, tremulous gait, and convulsions.—After death the chief appearance consists of congestion in the brain, liver, and heart."

In another set of cases the blood appears to undergo some change, hemorrhages ensue, black spots and boils appear in various parts of the body, and there is mortification of the extremities. After death the blood is found black and very fluid throughout the body. Mr. Taylorsays "that ergot is a disease that is not confined to rye, but affects many kinds of grasses." And may not unlikely affect other kinds of grain.

It may not be improper to revert to the fact that a great deal of the late corn of the last year's crop was materially injured by the early frost, which destroyed vegetation several weeks' earlier than usual and impaired the late crops of corn, and, without presuming to attribute the disease to the above cause, I would remark that I have witnessed the violence of the epidemic among hogs that were fed on grain that was injured by frost, while others in the same locality which were fed on well matured grain were comparatively exempt from the disease; while it is equally true that many droves of hogs that were fed entirely on mature grain were almost annihilated; but it is believed by many, and scarcely admits of a doubt that the disease is contagious, and this fact may account for its development in hogs that were fed on mature grain. Without intending to be tedious upon this subject, it is proper to remark that epizootic diseases among stock, beasts, and birds of various kinds have not unfrequently prevailed in an epidemic form during, shortly after, or just before an epidemic of influenza and other epidemics in the human species, supposed to be produced by some peculiar electrical condition of the atmosphere.

Mr. Watson, in treating on the epidemic of influenza, says: "It has been observed also that, shortly before, or during, or soon after prevalence of these epidemic catarrhs, epizootic diseases have raged; various species of brutes and of birds have been extensively affected with sickness, while on some occasions prodigious swarms of insects have made their appearance. In fact, a great variety of facts concur to render it probable that some peculiar condition of the air existed which, though it might be favorable to the multiplication of some species of living creatures, such as the insects just referred to, operated as a poison upon the human body and upon the bodies of many of the brute creation." After alluding to the reasoning in reference to the cause alluded to, he says:

"The facts in support of their views are of this kind: Meat sent up by means of a kite high into the atmosphere, during the prevalence of the diseases, has returned putrid."

Watson's Practice, page 542.

It is scarcely necessary to mention the fact that a similar epidemic of catarrhal disease and ulcerations of the throat to the one referred to by Mr. Watson is now prevalent here and has for some time been in various parts of the United States.

I will just remark that accounts are current of the prevalence of epizootic diseases among cattle at this time in Indiana and some parts of Tennessee. With regard to the symptoms which mark the disease called hog cholera, they are too well known to require minute description; all are not however affected alike, and may die without any manifestation of disease at all. Puking and purging, although frequently accompanying symptoms, are by no means universal. Indeed, I can refer to no one symptom that is. But the most remarkable feature of the external phenomena which has attracted my attention is the fetid odor emanating from the hog while he yet seems vigorous; in many instances the smell is so offensive as to attract the attention of buzzards, while the animal is still able to run about. In such cases I have observed a black sordes upon the teeth, and the breath seemed as a warm vapor from a putrid mass of carrion. It is not unfrequent that blood is mixed with the urine and feces, and lumps of coagulum thrown

from the nose in the respiratory process, toward the fatal termination of the disease.

There is a remarkable tendency to bleed from the slightest injuries about the mouth or tender parts, and the blood seems to gravitate and settle to the most dependant parts of the animal in patches of petechiae or minute extravasations of blood beneath the cuticle, and in some instances one or more of the legs are in a state of gangrene.—There are other symptoms, such as stiffness and seeming rigidity of the muscles and a disposition to walk one-sided, as if the spine or kidneys were affected, but these, like all the rest of the symptoms, are by no means universal.

The post-mortem appearances are matters of the greatest importance, as these, if anything, would be most likely to furnish an indication to the cure; but unfortunately, like the symptoms, there is little or no uniformity even in them, and this is what might have been foreseen, for a want of uniformity in the symptoms will always, in every disease, produce a corresponding variety in the post-mortem appearances.

My own experience in autopsies has not been so extensive as could have been desired, nor have I prosecuted them to that extent that might have been done, for I have most generally limited my examinations to the thoracic and abdominal viscera where I have never failed to find sufficient cause in these regions to account for the death. I have, on some few occasions, prosecuted my researches to the cerebro spinal substance, without, however, discovering any pathological condition varying from a healthy state.

In some that I have examined, I have found the lungs and heart preternaturally engorged with venous blood and large extravasations in the thoracic cavity, while they were, together with the liver, spleen, mesentary glands, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, entirely free from any traces of inflammation; but these were such as the disease had preyed upon for considerable time and had been considerably purged.

The most striking pathological condition that attracted my attention during the few post mortem examinations which I made were manifested in those which died suddenly and before they were even discovered to be sick from any external symptom that was manifest. In such as these I have found the stomach literally impacted with masticated corn, while the bowels were comparatively empty of either digested or undigested aliment. In one case which I particularly noted, I found the stomach, or a part of it, in a most intense state of inflammation; the inflammation commencing opposite the lesser curvature and extending to the pyloric orifice. As the inflammation approached the pyloric orifice it was increased in intensity until it assumed a gangrenous appearance, and the mucous membrane would cease to adhere to the muscular coat as if death had been produced by the agency of corrosive poison. Indeed the inflammation extended throughout the duodenum, jejunum and to more than half the whole extent of the ileum. I learn also from Dr. Barbour that he had witnessed similar pathological conditions of the stomach and duodenum of several that he had post mortemized.

In the above case the stomach had ceased before death to secrete its gastric juice, and its contents were almost entirely dry. It seemed that the lacteal system was pouring out the blood of the ani-

mal into the bowels, and the small amount of dark matter that was found in the lower part of the ileum seemed to have been extravasated blood, which had undergone a chemical change after it reached the alimentary canal. I have no doubt that the purging that sometimes attends this disease is a colliquative diarrhea, and dependent upon a waste of the tissues. But purging had not commenced in the case referred to. In other cases where the purging had lasted for a number of days, and where I was unable to detect any traces of inflammation, I have found the stomach to contain a dark, thin matter, which imparted an alkaline reaction to litmus paper, and would become almost transparent by the addition of a small amount of hydro-chloric acid.

In regard to that class which exhibited such violent inflammation of the stomach and bowels, I am of opinion that under the most favorable circumstances any treatment would prove unavailing.—I will not enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the numerous remedies that have been proposed, most or all of which are empirical to the last extreme, and none of which can be said to have ever done any good. Suffice to say that there are great difficulties attending the treatment of the diseases of hogs if even the most appropriate remedies were known beyond the shadow of doubt. The hog is a very refractory and obstinate patient to manage; you can learn nothing from the pulse; he will not put out his tongue to be examined; he cannot talk to tell the seat of pain, and he will squeal vociferously if you make pressure upon him, as well where there is no inflammation as where there is; he refuses to take such medicines as are unpalatable, and is perfectly indifferent as to whether he is killed or cured.

Now, when we look at the fact that, with all the accumulations of scientific research, it cannot be said that we have one specific remedy for any of the ills that flesh is heir to, it is not to be wondered at that we should be slow in finding a remedy for this disease of the pig. Yet it is a well known fact that most persons expect to cure even this most malignant disease with one dose of physic; and should they chance to give a dose that does not kill, and the hog afterwards recovers, they immediately publish it as an infallible remedy.—Medicines produce their curative effects very frequently indirectly and by slow degrees. Thus blood-letting may become an expectorant, and antimony a subduer of inflammation.

But the difficulty of prescribing remedial agencies to the inferior animals is enhanced when we reflect that medicines by no means always produce the same therapeutic or toxicological effects upon the inferior animal that they are known to produce upon the human species. Arsenic is known to be fatal in large doses when administered to the human species, but may be given in almost any size dose to a dog with impunity; and again, jalap is fatal to a dog, or even ammonia; but either may be taken with impunity by the human subject in pretty large doses. So far as my experience of the use of remedies has extended in the treatment of hog cholera, I believe I have seen the most satisfactory results from the following prescription: R. pulv. chlorate potasse zi (1 drachm), aq. font. (spring water) zi (1 drachm); hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) zi (1 drachm); mix; to be kept in a dark place excluded from the light in a tight corked bottle. Two drachms or two teaspoonfuls of this

mixture added to a pint of water constitutes the famous chlorine mixture which has been so highly extolled in the treatment of putrid diseases in Europe and in America, and may be administered at frequent intervals, in two or three ounce doses without danger. The only danger in giving it to the hog, is that of failing to give enough and sufficiently frequent.*

It is believed that this medicine will succeed better than any that has been tried in curable cases; but in such violent cases of inflammation (as has been described) of vital organs, it is absolutely certain that nothing would succeed. I think, however, I have seen this medicine successfully employed in prostrated cases. It may be administered in slops or milk, and a hog will not refuse to take it that way, when he will eat at all. But about a disease so difficult to cure and affecting an animal so difficult to treat I have perhaps said enough without discussing the properties of the medicine or the *modus operandi* of its cure.

There is one subject, however, to which I will refer at the risk of being tedious. I mean the danger to be apprehended from eating the flesh of animals that have been afflicted with epizootic diseases.

I give a reported case of an eminent English toxicologist upon this subject. The author goes on to say: "In some instances the poisonous quality of the food is clearly referable to the disease with which the animal was affected when killed. This is especially the case in the epizootic disease called carbuncle, frequently prevailing to a great extent among cattle on the continent.

"The following case appeared about a year since in the *Annali Universali di Medicina*, and has since been published in the *Edinburg Medical and Surgical Journal*. A heifer which had two carbuncles on the buttock was killed and its flesh sold. It appears that about sixty persons partook of this food, and all were seized with the following symptoms, giddiness, trembling, shivering, violent cramps in the abdomen and limbs, vomiting and purging of a green, bitter matter, intense

[*We published this prescription in the last No. of the *Farmer* in anticipation of the publication of the entire article of Dr. Ross. We have subsequently received the following correction of several important errors as printed in the *Louisville Journal*.—*Ed. Am. Far.*]

To the Editors of the *Louisville Journal*:

ERRATA—CORRECTION.

GENTLEMEN: In an article written by myself and published in the journal of the 16th inst., on hog cholera and pestis bovino, which I regard as identical, and long known among stock raisers as murrain, I observe sundry typographical mistakes, the most important of which is an entire misstatement of my formula. In each of the articles employed I am made to say one drachm, whereas my prescription was one drachm pulv. chlorate of potash, 1 ounce of muriatic acid, and 1 ounce of water, to be put into tight corked bottles and kept in a dark place. Two drachms or two teaspoonfuls of this mixture was to be put into a pint of water and administered in two or three ounce doses at frequent intervals, &c. Again I am made to say prostrated for protracted and tilmus for litmus, and sundry other small though unimportant typographical mistakes.

W. W. ROSS, M. D.

thirst, sinking of the countenance and delirium.—The tongue was observed to be red at the tip and furred at the base.

"These symptoms were severe in proportion to the quantity of flesh of which each person had partaken. With one exception, all the patients recovered under the use of very simple remedies. In the solitary case that proved fatal, the symptoms were not different in character from those above described, but they were much more severe. The prostration of strength increased rapidly; there was loss of voice, and a soporific state ensued. This patient died on the second day after admission into the hospital. On a post-mortem examination the body was found to be much emaciated, and there were livid spots scattered over the skin, especially over the lower extremities. The veins of the dura mater were filled with blood, and the spinal marrow was somewhat softened. In the abdomen, the liver had a tendency to softening and the spleen was diminished in size.* There was submucous ecchymosis occupying about two-thirds of the greater curvature of the stomach, a similar ecchymosis, near the cardiac orifice, and spots of the same character were found at intervals over the whole surface of the intestines.

"In this disease it is said the flesh of the animal is rendered so poisonous that the mere handling is liable to occasion formidable symptoms. Both the solids and the liquids, of the animal appear to become poisoned under its influence."—[Taylor on Poisons, pages 451 and 452.]

There are many more cases on record of the poisonous effects of flesh of animals which had been diseased previous to their having been killed, but I do not desire to encumber these remarks with the repetition of cases more or less similar in their results. I have selected this case because it contained the most overwhelming evidence that the sickness of so large a number, all of whom had partaken of the same meat at the same time, could have originated from no other cause. I close the remarks which I designed to make upon the Pestis Bovina. I am aware that I have omitted many things which might have been of interest to the professional man, but it is hoped that the discussion is sufficiently elaborate for the general reader and stock-raiser.

W. W. ROSS, M. D.

TELEGRAPH SPRINGS, KY., Dec., 1857.

*Uniformly the case 7 hours after eating.—[Ross.]

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER, THE BLOOD, BLOOD STRIKING, BLACK LEG, QUARTER EVIL, OR BLACK QUARTER.

For the information of such of our readers whose cattle may be attacked with this fearful malady, we make some extracts from Youatt, describing the disease in its various stages, and give the prescriptions recommended:

"Thousands of cattle," says our author, "fall victims every year to a disease, which from its virulent character and speedy course, may be termed inflammatory fever. A disease of this character, but known by a number of strange yet expressive terms, is occasionally prevalent, and exceedingly fatal among cattle in every district. It is termed black quarter, quarter evil, joint murrain, blood striking, shoot of blood, &c. And although it may not, at any time, embody all the symptoms of

either of these diseases, according, at least, as they are understood in some parts of the country, there are few cases in which the prevailing symptoms of most of them are not exhibited in some of the stages.

"Cattle of all descriptions and ages are occasionally subject to inflammatory fever; but young stock, and those that are thriving most rapidly are its chief victims. So aware is the proprietor of young Short-Horn cattle of this that while he is determined to take full advantage of their unrivaled early maturity by turning them on more luxuriant pastures than prudence would always dictate, he endeavors to guard himself by periodical bleeding or, by the insertion of setons in the dewlap of all his yearlings. This disease is sometimes epidemic, that is, the cattle of a certain district have been pushed on too rapidly; they have lurking inflammation about them, or they have a tendency to it, and by and by comes some change or state of atmosphere, which acts upon this inflammatory predisposition, and the disease runs through the district.

"There are few premonitory symptoms of inflammatory fever. Often without any, and generally with very slight indications of previous illness, the animal is found with his neck extended, his head brought as much as he can effect it, into a horizontal position; the eyes protruding and red; the muzzle dry; the nostrils expanded; the breath hot; the root of the horn considerably so; the mouth partly open; the tongue enlarged, or apparently so; the pulse full, hard and from 65 to 70; the breathing quickened and laborious; the flanks violently heaving, and the animal moaning in a low and peculiar way.

"Sometimes the animal is in full possession of his senses, but generally there is a degree of unconsciousness of surrounding objects; he will stand for an hour or more without the slightest change of posture, he will scarcely be induced to move, or, when compelled to do so he staggers; and the staggering is principally referable to the hind quarters; rumination has ceased, and the appetite is quite gone. After a while he becomes more uneasy, yet it is oftener a change of posture to ease his tired limbs, than a pawing; at length he lies down, or rather drops; gets up almost immediately, is soon down again, and debility rapidly increasing, he continues prostrate; sometimes he lies in a comatose state, at others there are occasional but fruitless efforts to rise. The symptoms rapidly increase; there is no intermission, and the animal dies in twelve or twenty-four hours.

"In a majority of cases, and especially if the disease has been properly treated, the animal seems to rally a little, and some of the symptoms appear, from which the common names of the disease derive their origin. The beast attempts to get up; after some attempts he succeeds, but he is sadly lame in one or both the hind quarters. If he is not yet fallen, he suddenly becomes lame; so lame as to be scarcely able to move. He has quarter evil—joint murrain.

"This is not always an unfavorable symptom.—The disease may be leaving the vital parts for those of less consequence. If the apparent return of strength continues for a day or two, we may encourage some hope, but we must not be sanguine, for it is too often only a temporary and delusive respite.

"One of the symptoms now most to be dreaded is the rapid progress of that which has already begun to appear—tenderness on the loins and back. The patient will not bear even the slightest pressure on these parts. The case is worse, if to these be added swellings about the shoulders, and back, and loins, with a peculiar crackling emphysematous noise, as if some gas were extricated in the cellular membrane, and the process of decomposition had commenced during the life of the animal. Worse even than this is the appearance of sudden, hard, scurfy patches of what seems to be dead skin. This is a kind of *dry gangrene*, and it is in the commencement of a sloughing process, extensive and rapid to an almost inconceivable degree. Now we have *black quarter*, with all its fearful character.

"The ulcers first appear about the belly, the quarters and the teats, but they spread everywhere and particularly about the mouth and muzzle.—The mouth is invariably ulcerated, the tongue is blistered and ulcerated too, and there is either a discharge of sanious, offensive or bloody fluid from the nose and mouth, or considerable hemorrhage from both of them. Now, the urine, which has before been high-colored, becomes darker, or bloody; the dung likewise has streaks of blood over it, and both are exceedingly fetid.

"In this state the animal may continue two or three days, until it dies a mass of putridity, unless there has been an active assistant, who never shrinks from his duty, and who will properly dress the ulcers and administer the medicines.

"The congestion is everywhere. It affects both the pleuras, the intercostal and the pulmonary and the whole substance of the lungs. It extends over the peritoneum, and more particularly over the mucus membrane of the intestines; and patches of inflammation and ulceration are formed in every part of the colon. These are the appearances when the animal is carried off during the inflammatory stage of the disease.

"There cannot be a doubt respecting either the nature or treatment of such a disease. It is, at first, of a purely inflammatory character, but the inflammation is so intense as to speedily destroy the powers of nature.

"Inflammatory fever, though not confined to young stock, is far more prevalent among them.

"It appears principally in the spring and fall of the year, for then we have the early and the late flush of grass. On poor ground it is comparatively unknown, but the young and old stock in thriving condition, need to be closely watched, when the pastures are good and the grass springing. If it be at times epidemic, it is only when the season, or the eagerness of the farmer, have exposed the constitution to an excess of otherwise healthy stimulus, and when the animal is in a manner prepared for fever.

TREATMENT.—"The very name of the disease, *inflammatory fever*, indicates the mode of treatment. In a case of excessive vascular action, the first and most important step is copious bleeding. As much blood must be taken as the animal will bear to lose; and the stream must flow on until the beast staggers or threatens to fall. Here, more than in any other disease, there must be no foolish directions about quantities. *As much blood must be taken away as can be got*, for it is only by bold depletory measures that a malady can be subdued that runs its course so rapidly.

"Purging must immediately follow. Epsom salts are here, as in most inflammatory diseases, the best purgative. A pound and a half, dissolved in water or gruel, and poured down the throat as gently as possible, should be the first dose, and no aromatic should accompany it. If this does not operate in the course of six hours, another pound should be given, and after that, half-pound doses every six hours until the effect is produced.

"At the expiration of the first six hours the patient should be carefully examined. Is the pulse slower, softer? If not, he must be bled a second time, and until the circulation is once more effected. If the animal be somewhat better, yet not to the extent that could be wished, the practitioner would be warranted in bleeding again, provided the sinking and fluttering of the pulse does not indicate the commencement of debility.

"If the pulse be a little quieted, and purging has taken place, and the animal is somewhat more himself, the treatment should be followed up by the diligent exhibition of sedative medicines. A drachm and a half of digitalis, and one drachm of emetic tartar, and half an ounce of nitre, should be given three times every day and setons inserted in the dewlap. Those of black hellebore root are the best, as producing the quickest and most extensive inflammation.

"The breeder has much in his power in the way of prevention. His cattle should be carefully examined every day. Any little heaving at the flanks or inflammation of the eyes or heat-bumps on the back, or rubbing, should be regarded with suspicion, and met by a gentle purgative, or the abstraction of a little blood; but the decided appearance of inflammatory fever in one of them will not be misunderstood for a moment, it will convince him that he has been making more haste than good speed, and in the disease of one he must see the danger of all. All who have been subject to the same predisposing causes of disease, should be bled and physicked, and turned into a field of short and inferior keep.

"Prevention of this malady is the only cure worth notice. A piece of short inferior keep should be reserved as a *digesting place*, in which the cattle may be occasionally turned to empty and exercise themselves. Those observed to advance very fast may be bled monthly for several months, but occasionally purges of alterative medicines would prevent those diseases which seem to take their rise in over-repletion and accumulation, and are far better than bleeding.

"These periodical bleedings increase, rather than lessen the disposition to make blood and fat.

"This disease differs materially in its symptoms in different districts, and in some districts at different times. The difficulty lies in the other diseases with which the inflammatory fever is combined—sometimes one and sometimes another, assuming a prominent character, and while they all generally follow inflammatory fever, yet some of them occasionally precede it.

"In some places the first symptoms are those of quarter-ill. The cattle are seized first in one quarter, and then in the other. The skin pulls up, and the crackling noise is heard almost from the beginning. The disease is usually fatal when it assumes this form.

"In others, when, from the rapidity with which it runs its course, it is called the *speed*, it also generally begins behind. Inflammation, or rather

mortification, seizes one hock. It runs up the quarter, which becomes actually putrid in the course of an hour or two, while the other limbs continue sound. Few, especially young beasts, survive an attack of this kind. Here the active use of local applications is indicated and yet they will rarely be of much service."

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society met pursuant to notice, at the Smithsonian Institute, in the city of Washington, on the 13th January. The President, the Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, addressed the Society at the opening of its session, and congratulated the members upon the return of the season for their annual assemblage at the capital of the Nation. In the course of his remarks, the President returned thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him, in electing him as the President of the Society, and announced his intention to decline a re-election, but pledged himself to the continuation of the same efforts in behalf of the great interests of Agriculture and the success of the Society, which has heretofore actuated him.

A committee was appointed to nominate the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, which reported the following list, which was accepted, and the election declared to be unanimous, viz:

President—Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Maryland.
Vice Presidents—J. D. Lang, Maine; H. F. French, New Hampshire; Frederick Holbrook, Vermont; John Brooks, Massachusetts; B. B. Thurston, Rhode Island; S. H. Huntington, Connecticut; B. P. Johnson, New York; W. P. Robeson, New Jersey; David Landreth, Pennsylvania; John Jones, Delaware; Odin Bowie, Maryland; Philip St. George Cocke, Virginia; H. K. Burgwyn, North Carolina; F. W. Alston, South Carolina; Richard Peters, Georgia; C. C. Clay, Jr., Alabama; M. W. Philips, Mississippi; J. B. D. De Bow, Louisiana; Lucien Buttle, Ohio; W. L. Underwood, Kentucky; T. Fanning, Tennessee; D. P. Holloway, Indiana; H. C. Johns, Illinois; T. R. Barnet, Missouri; A. B. Greenwood, Arkansas; Michael Shoemaker, Michigan; D. L. Yulee, Florida; Guy M. Bryan, Texas; Le Grand Byington, Iowa; B. F. Edgerton, Wisconsin; A. C. Bradford, California; H. M. Rice, Minnesota; J. H. Lane, Oregon; Wm. W. Corcoran, District of Columbia; M. A. Otero, New Mexico; D. Anderson, Washington Territory; J. M. Burnhisel, Utah; B. B. Chapman, Nebraska; W. F. M. Arny, Kansas.

Executive Committee.—Henry Wager, New York; J. McGowan, Pennsylvania; Josiah Ware, Virginia; Frederick Smyth, New Hampshire; Henry Wilson, Ohio; John Merryman, Maryland; James W. Brown, Illinois.

Treasurer.—B. B. French, Washington, D. C.
Secretary.—Ben. Perley Poore, Newburyport, Massachusetts.

[The name of Col. A. Kimmell, was presented by the committee, for re-election as Vice President for Maryland, but Col. K. asked to be excused from serving longer as an officer of the Society, the duties devolving upon him as chairman of the committee on Agriculture, in the Senate of Maryland, requiring all his time and attention. Col. Odin Bowie, of Prince George's Co. was then unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.]

Col. Kimmell presented two letters from the late Vice President from Virginia, the venerable Mr. Custis, which were read and ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Society.

A committee consisting of Charles B. Calvert, of Maryland, and Mr. Byington of Iowa, was appointed to conduct the newly elected President to the chair, who having performed that duty, Gen. Tilghman was introduced to the Society by Mr. Wilder, who had vacated the chair for the purpose.

Gen. Tilghman, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the United States Agricultural Society: In returning my acknowledgments for the distinguished honor of a unanimous election to the Presidency of your Society I feel deeply impressed by a sense of the importance and responsibility of the office and of my own unfitness for the proper discharge of its duties.

You, fellow-members, will bear me witness that I would have preferred the election of some one more worthy to succeed that gallant leader, to whose enlightened enterprise, whose untiring energy and open-handed liberality have contributed so largely to the origin and success of this society. I am aware, however, that you desired to pay a compliment to the South, and to the State of Maryland in particular; and in their behalf I accept it as an evidence of the friendship and confidence which I hope may ever exist among the farmers, the planters, and the manufacturers of our beloved Union. [Applause.]

You have undertaken, gentlemen, to establish a society which shall serve as a rallying point for the agricultural interest of the nation for all time to come, and which shall take rank throughout the world with the Royal Agricultural Society of England and the Imperial Agricultural Society of France. And proudly have you been seconded by the farmers throughout the country and the agricultural and mechanical societies in the several States. No narrow spirit of sectional jealousy exists among them; but, animated by an impulse as noble as the calling in which they are engaged, they have vied with each other in their efforts to advance the common interest and in their offerings on the altar of our common country.

We see collected here gentlemen from twenty-one States, two Territories, and from the District of Columbia, many of whom have attained an enviable distinction in the field, the forum, the workshop, and the laboratory; discussions have been held and papers read during the present meeting (not only by our own citizens, but by gentlemen from foreign countries) evincing a degree of research and information which would reflect credit upon any association. Surely, then, we have an institution of the highest interest and one that is deserving of our greatest care. Already has it acquired an honorable "name," but its "local habitation" is not yet sufficiently provided for. It is time that it should be placed on a footing of still greater permanence; that it should be known as one of the established institutions at the capital of the nation; and I hope that the present meeting will not be suffered to terminate until arrangements have been made for opening a permanent and suitable office at Washington, under the immediate charge of our able Secretary, by which a connexion may be established with the numerous agricultural societies throughout the country, and also with those of Europe, from which shall

emanate a monthly journal of proceedings, and other valuable information to greet you at your firesides and cheer you in your labors with an annual volume of transactions, which shall be regarded as the highest authority upon agriculture; and where all those connected with agriculture who may visit this city may meet as brothers at a common home, and find a collection of objects in which they have common interest.

The success of many of the State societies, and the extensive benefits they have conferred, have vindicated the wisdom of those States which have made appropriations for the development of their agricultural resources through the agency of the societies established within their bounds. Why should not Congress imitate so excellent an example? The powers of the General Government within the district of Columbia are surely as great as those which the States possess within their respective limits. Let us, then, apply, without a moment's delay, for an endowment in money sufficient for the purchase of an experimental farm within the District of Columbia where every species of culture, all the products of the soil, and the various breeds of domestic animals may be seen by every one who visits the metropolis of the nation. This would serve as an excellent beginning, and might afterwards, with the aid of the bill now before Congress for a donation of public lands, be elaborated into an institution for instruction in the science as well as the practice of agriculture. I have too much confidence in the liberality and discernment of our Representatives in Congress to doubt that, in view of the large individual expenses incurred by the members of the society, they will at least appropriate a sum sufficient for the necessary liabilities of our association.

There are other topics to which I should be happy to allude, but I have already exceeded the limits which are appropriate to such an occasion.

Permit me, in conclusion, to invoke the blessing of the Power on whom alone we rely for the assurance that "seed time and harvest shall not fail;" and to solicit for those to whom you have deputed the charge of the society for the ensuing year your constant and hearty co-operation.

Highly complimentary resolutions were adopted in reference to the services of the retiring President, Marshall P. Wilder.

The Society's large silver medal was awarded to Joseph S. Lovering, of Philadelphia, for the care with which his experiments have been made and the samples of sugar obtained from Chinese sugar cane, presented by him. The society through its committee, however, declared that they did not wish to be understood as certifying that the manufacture of sugar from the plant in the Northern States is as yet demonstrated to be more profitable than other crops. Mr. L.'s samples were as follows: A sample of clean brown sugar from that made on an acre of land, which gave 625½ lbs. of sugar and 123½ gallons of molasses; a second sample of brown sugar, very fair, at the rate of 122½ lbs. per acre; a third of white sugar, several degrees lighter than what is known as clayed Havana, equal to No. 1 coffee sugar, and a fourth sample of pure white crystallized sugar, equal, as Mr. L. claims, to the best sugars anywhere made.

The following communication from the Maryland Institute, was received, read, and referred to

the Executive Committee, who have full power to act upon it:—

BALTIMORE, January 12, 1858.

To the President of the U. S. Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, held last evening, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that, recognising the United States Agricultural Society as a co-worker with the Maryland Institute in the great cause of human industry, and believing that the interests of both institutions would be subserved by the former holding an annual exhibition at or near the city of Baltimore, the President of the Institute is hereby instructed to address a communication to said Agricultural Society, requesting the same to hold its next annual fair at the city of Baltimore, or within the precincts thereof, some time during the month of October, 1858."

I take pleasure in being the constituent organ for this communication, and avail myself therefore of the opportunity to say that, I am sure, a compliance with the request embodied in the foregoing resolution would inure to the advancement of the meritorious cause in which your association is engaged, and be gratifying in a high degree to the people of Maryland of every department of industry.

With high regard, your obedient servant,
JOSHUA VANSANT,
President Maryland Institute.

BUILDING KILNS AND BURNING LIME.

The following communication upon the subjects indicated above, from a practical farmer, of Montgomery Co., Pa., we find in the Germantown Telegraph, and with much pleasure transfer it to our pages. It is a subject in which we feel deep interest, and are disposed to throw all the light upon it, in our power. We find a very elaborate article in the Patent Office Report for 1856, which we will also publish, probably in our next.

The communication is in answer to a call from Richard C. Holmes, Esq., of Cape May Court House, N. J., made through the same journal:—

We have in this county, (Montgomery, Pa.) three different kinds of kilns: And first, as to the building of a wood kiln: The breast wall should be 26 feet long, 4 feet thick, and 16 feet high; a space of five feet should be left in the middle, at the foundation, for the arch of the breast, and the arch should be 5½ feet high at the apex, and taper to 2 feet in width at the point where it opens into the pot, so as to form the eye of the kiln. Then the pot is to be started, at the same time, with the breast and arch, with a wall 16 inches thick, 5 feet wide in the clear, by 6 feet deep, and gradually battering back until, at the height of 11 feet, it attains the dimensions of 15 feet wide by 16 feet deep, and then be carried up straight 5 feet to the top. The space inside of the breast and around the pot must be filled in compactly with earth, as the work progresses. It is best to select, if possible, a side-hill as a site for the kiln, as it will require less artificial embankment.

2. As to filling the kiln, in order to burn it off with wood: Build a wall 8 inches thick and 18

inches high, around the bottom of the pot, leaving an aperture at the eye of the kiln 2 feet in width; on this wall place a layer of limestone, (not more than 8 inches long at first,) and then go on with successive layers of limestone, gradually increasing the thickness in such a way as to form a regular arch; this arch may be closed 18 inches above the top of the eye, so that the distance from the bottom of the pot to the keystone will be 7 feet. This is called "arching kiln," and requires considerable care and skill. After the kiln is arched and leveled off, nothing remains to be done, except to go on filling up with successive layers of limestone, until the kiln is a little more than even full; and then it may be "topped off" in the shape of a cone, with small limestone.

3. The kiln being now filled, the next step is to prepare for burning. To do this, you must first put in a "false eye"—that is, close up the eye of the kiln with a loose wall, of the depth of 4 feet, leaving an aperture near the top, 18 inches wide and 2 feet high, to admit of the feeding of the kiln with wood, and also another smaller aperture below, and near the bottom of the eye, 12 inches square, for the draft. This false eye, and that part of the breast-arch next to the pot, and the pot itself, must all be built of some kind of stone that will resist the action of fire, such as red sandstone or soapstone.

4. The next process is, to "burn off" the kiln. You begin by kindling a fire at the bottom of the pot, under the arched limestone, and keep it up by a supply of wood through the upper aperture of the eye. The kiln, at first, will take wood very slowly—not more than 2 cords the first 12 hours. As the mass of limestone becomes heated, the wood may be supplied more freely, and you may put in a "charge" of about one-sixth of a cord at intervals of from 15 to 20 minutes; the rule being, to keep up as brisk a fire as you reasonably can. On finishing each charge, the aperture for the wood is closed with a thin iron door or plate, which may readily be taken off for the next charge, and then be put on again, as before. The wood is cut 4 feet long, and is first put into the eye and then pushed into the fire with a pole. The kiln will be burned off in 48 hours or thereabouts; when the lime settles in the kiln to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches at the top, it is a sure indication that it is burned enough.

A kiln of the foregoing dimensions will hold 1400 bushels, and will require 26 cords of oak wood to burn it. Each ton of limestone will make 16 bushels of lime, so that it would require nearly 88 tons of stone to fill the kiln. Four hands will fill a kiln in 14 days, and 2 hands, working alternately 12 hours each, will burn it off in 48 hours. From these data, your correspondent can estimate the cost of burning a kiln at Cape May for himself.—The cost of building a kiln, if the stone can be furnished on the ground at 50 cents per perch, would be about \$200.

The foregoing remarks apply to a kiln intended for purely wood-burnt lime. But if the same kind of kiln be filled in the same way above described, until the first course of limestone is put in above the arch, and then a layer of anthracite coal is put around the walls, to alternate with each layer of limestone, a top may be put on the kiln to the height of four feet, so as to make the kiln hold about 1700 bushels—requiring to burn it off only about 17 cords of wood and 3 tons of Chestnut

coal, the lime being almost, if not quite as good as if burnt exclusively with wood. This latter is the method almost uniformly adopted in this region for manufacturing what is called "wood-burnt lime." The method of tending this kiln is the same as before mentioned, only it may be "let out" at the expiration of 36 hours, or when the arch is sufficiently burned, as indicated by the settling: the coal, however, will continue to burn for some hours longer, until all the upper layers of stone are calcined.

When the kiln is burned off, the false eye is taken out so as to afford a clear open space into the pot under the arch; the arch is then thrown gradually, and the lime falling down on a wooden platform prepared for the purpose, is measured or loaded up with great facility and convenience.

A Set-Kiln is built precisely like a wood-kiln; only it has a middle bench at the bottom, of an oval form, of the same height (18 inches) as the thin wall around the pot, so that in filling, one end of the first course of stone rests on the bench and the other on the inner wall: each layer of limestone is to be 18 inches thick, to be followed by a layer of anthracite coal $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and so on alternately, until the kiln is full. A kiln holding 1700 bushels will require 10 tons of coal to burn it: the kind called stove coal is best, it will burn off in about 4 days or 96 hours; that portion of the limestone contiguous to the eye of the kiln, and not covered in the pot, must be plastered over with clay-mud; an aperture is left at the bottom of the eye to admit the draft. After the coal is ignited, by kindling at the bottom, the kiln requires no further "tending," but may be left to itself to burn off.

A Draw Kiln is built with a round pot; is much smaller than a Set Kiln, and it has no bench; a good size is 2 feet diameter at the bottom, tapering back to the width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bulge, and then carried plumb to the top. The kiln ought not to be less than 20 feet deep, and the bulge or greatest circumference should be about 5 feet from the top. The only fuel is anthracite coal—stove is the best—one ton of coal to every hundred bushels of lime. 200 bushels of lime may be drawn every 24 hours, and the great advantage of this kind of kiln is, that the lime may be always fresh.

It is difficult, however, to communicate full and satisfactory information of their nature in writing; and I beg leave therefore to say, that if Mr. Holmes, whom you can furnish with my address, will come to Norristown, and call on me, I will cheerfully take him round to some of the numerous lime-kilns in this vicinity, and show him how they are built, and he can see the process of filling the kilns and burning the lime for himself.

CROPS AND LABOR IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent of the "Farmer" at Henderson, Ky. says:

"Crops generally, were good throughout the Green River country. Tobacco is of good quality, but not remarkably heavy. The buyers in Henderson are getting it at from \$6 to \$7.50, good and lugs, and \$2 for trash, delivered loose. Labor is enormously high—some field hands hiring for \$250 a year—a good sixteen year old boy would command \$200. Those cultivating the river bottoms and rich black flats can make by paying such prices, but we who live on the hills cannot afford them."

MAKE THE MANURE.

Now is the favorable time. The stock has done roaming in the pastures; is sheltered at night, and perhaps during the day; or is allowed, at most, only a part of the pleasant weather in the open yard. At any rate, it is so compact as to bring its droppings into a comparatively small space, where they can be easily collected, and incorporated with other matter. How it shall best be kept from waste, is a question of importance.

We cannot all have barn-cellars, just as we wish, nor all the materials we may like, to mingle with the fresh droppings. But much may be done to prevent waste, when we have become fully convinced that *there is a depreciation in manure when it is neglected, and consequently a money loss to its owner.* To those who do not believe in loss by evaporation, or drenching, our words are but idle utterings; but to those who entertain that belief, a few suggestions may be profitable.

There is no substance within our knowledge, which is cheap and abundant, that will absorb and save the liquid portions of manure, and prevent the escape of ammonia, like the muck which is found all over New England, in swamps, meadows, and even in many valleys and uplands. When it has undergone fermentation, it greatly resembles pure cow dung, and the best of it is nearly as valuable as the cow dung itself. Most of our farmers have access to this, and we will, therefore, speak of it first.

Where there are trenches behind the cattle, when tied up, it is a good plan to scatter dry muck, two or three inches deep, so that it may receive the droppings while they are warm. In this way, the muck takes up nearly all the fluid parts, and retains them until the whole is passed through the opening into the cellar, when the process of 'cleaning out' mingles the mass more intimately. This, however, is *not enough*—for when a considerable heap has been accumulated below, if nothing more is done, drainage and evaporation both take place, the gaseous parts speeding their way upwards, and the fluid soaking into the sand or gravel, which compose the bottom of the cellar, or flowing down some channel, which they make, perhaps, by their own specific gravity.

Near by the dung-heap, there should be a pile of dry and finely pulverized muck; and as often as every other day, the droppings should be leveled a little, and then covered to the depth of an inch with muck. When this is carefully done, there will be little or no flavor from the stalls where the cattle are tied, or from the heaps themselves—a pretty convincing evidence that there is no fermentation going on, and no waste by evaporation. The eye must detect whether there is any loss by leakage or drainage. If there should be, a more liberal quantity of the muck must be supplied.

Under this treatment, the manure heap will be kept compact and neat, nearly all its valuable properties retained, and when removed, will present a black, exceedingly rich and unctuous paste, that may be cut through with the shovel with ease. In this condition, if *one-half* of the mass is muck, we have no doubt the whole will be worth more per cord than an equal amount of the clear droppings under the ordinary neglect which it suffers.

If muck is not convenient, or cannot be obtained, use loam, or even pure sand.

Good muck, then, demands our first attention; but as all cannot well obtain it, they may avail

themselves of other things worthy of especial attention.

Dried leaves are excellent, as they are not only valuable as an ingredient for manure, but serve an important purpose as litter or bedding for stock. They may be gathered on many farms at little expense, and will amply repay the cost of collecting and using them.

Sawdust is another article extensively used; and where horses are kept that are not at work, a coat of this applied once or twice a day, and allowed to remain for weeks or months without disturbing the heap, will prove highly valuable. Much labor of cleaning out will be saved, and the horse will thrive better, and his feet keep in a healthier condition, than if standing on the dry, hard floor.

Spent tan is another article, and if fine and old, will answer a better purpose than nothing.

But there are some farms where none of these can be cheaply obtained in quantity; and in such cases, they have but one material to which they can resort, and that is the common *loam* of their fields. Where this is the case, we would recommend the same use of it as we have suggested for the meadow mud. On nearly every farm, loam may be collected from the side of walls where it has been turned by frequent plowings, and left in excess, becoming rather an injury to the farm than a benefit, by encouraging the growth of bushes or rank weeds; or it may be taken from balks, or badly managed headlands, or in rich places in pastures, or by the road-side. Men who are attentive to the acquisition of manure—this vital interest of the farm—will find a deposit somewhere, which will enable them to increase their winter heaps, and consequently their annual crops.

We cannot suggest anything to the farmer, which will be of so much real service to him, as to induce him, if we can, to give more attention to the saving and increasing his stock of manures.—*Mrs England Farmer.*

CURE FOR THE GARGET.

Some two or three years since we published the following recipe for curing garget, and from actual experiment in this vicinity, we *know* it to be a good one. Mr. Lowell Greenleaf writes to one of our agricultural exchanges, (we have lost the credit,) giving an account of his trials of the recipe and its results, as follows:—

"Having had a cow that was almost worthless on account of bunches in the udder which rendered the milk bloody, and stringy, and not fit for the hogs, I was on the eve of giving her up for lost, when I used the following recipe, which in three weeks restored her to perfection, and not the slightest symptom of garget has appeared since. I could cite numerous cases of perfect cure. And not only doubling the quantity but also improving the quality of the milk and butter. Since I applied this remedy, my cow has, in two years risen in value from \$30 to \$75:—

Recipe. "An ounce and a half of hydriodate of potash, at 440 grains to the ounce, will contain 660 grains. Put the whole into a glass bottle of sufficient capacity, with fifty-five table spoonfuls of cold water. Shake briskly, and it will be thoroughly dissolved in a few minutes; one table spoonful will contain a dose, the requisite quantity of 12 grains. Wet a little Indian meal or shorts and thoroughly stir in the dose. Give two or three doses a day. Keep the bottle corked tight."—*E.*

THE PERUVIAN LLAMA.



We present to our readers the above portrait of the Llama, a number of which, as noticed in our last, have arrived in New York, after a long passage from their native land, and, as will be seen by the advertisement published in our last, are for sale by Isaac Lohmann, Esq., 142 Front street, New York. These animals we learn, were imported by our fellow-citizens, Messrs Jas. J. Fisher, & Son, merchants of Baltimore, who are largely engaged in the South American trade, and placed in charge of Mr. Lohmann, to dispose of in lots, to suit purchasers. The portrait above is of the real Llama, producing from 16 to 20 lbs. of Wool twice a year, a sample of which can be seen at our office. An application to buy the whole lot for Australia is now made, but the importers prefer keeping them in this Country. The celebrated French Naturalist, Eugene Rochon, Esq., has brought these animals to the U. States, and is now superintending them, and feels sanguine that the introduction of them into this Country, will be of immense benefit, on account of the valuable Wool that can be raised from them. He gathered them in Peru, took them 1200 Leagues over the mountains on foot, to the place of embarkation, and accompanied them to New York via Panama and Aspinwall.

LORD SPENCER'S RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF MALE ANIMALS FOR BREEDING.

The first things to be considered in the selection of a male animal are the indications by which it may be possible to form a judgment as to his constitution. In all animals a wide chest indicates strength of constitution, and there can be no doubt that this is the point of shape to which it is most material for any breeder to look in the selection either of a bull or a ram. In order to ascertain that the chest of these animals is wide, it is not sufficient to observe that they have wide bosoms; but the width which is perceived by looking at them in the front should be continued along the brisket, which ought to show great fullness in the part which is just under the elbows; it is also necessary that they should be what is called *thick* through the heart. Another indication of a good constitution is, that a male animal should have a masculine appearance; with this view a certain degree of coarseness is by no means objectionable, but this coarseness should not be such as would be likely to show itself in a castrated animal, because it thus might happen that the oxen or wethers produced from such a sire would be coarse also, which in them would be a fault. Another point to be attended to, not merely as an indication of a good constitution, but as a merit in itself, is, that an animal in itself should exhibit great muscular power, or rather that his mus-

cles should be large. This is an usual accompaniment of strength of constitution; but it also shows that there will be a good proportionate mixture of lean and fat in the meat produced from the animal, the muscles being that part which in meat is lean. A thick neck is, in both bulls and rams, a proof of the muscles being large; and there can hardly be a greater fault in the shape of a male animal of either sort, than his having a thin neck. I am inclined to say, that in the new Leicester breed of sheep, which is the breed to which I am accustomed, a ram's neck cannot be too thick. Other indications of muscle are more difficult to observe in sheep than in cattle. In a bull there ought to be a full muscle on each side of the back bone, just behind the top of the shoulder blades; he ought also to have the muscles on the outside of the thigh full, and extending down nearly to the hoof. It will seldom happen that a bull having these indications will be found deficient in muscle.

As I am writing for the use of farmers, it is quite unnecessary for me to attempt to give a description of what is considered a well-shaped bull or ram; it is also obviously impossible to express in words what is meant by good handling: it is sufficient to say, therefore, that no small animal is fit to be used at all as a sire whose handling is not good, and that the more perfect his shape is, the better.—*The Farmer's Herald*.

[From the Valley Farmer.]

RAISING AND FEEDING HOGS.

I will give some suggestions about breeding and raising hogs. At the outset select a good and thrifty breed. If they cannot be had, don't get any until the opportunity offers: for it is better to have none than "land sharks" and thriftless breeds.—The male hog should be kept in a lot to himself and well fed, but not made fat. The females should be let to him in December, in order that the pigs may come in mild weather. When the sow is about to farrow, separate her from all others. Allow her to go off and make her bed to herself. After she has farrowed feed her for some time at her bed, that she may become attached to her offspring, and not allow other pigs to suck her. If permitted to leave her bed too soon in search of food, her pigs will be deprived of nourishment by the older ones crowding them off. In order to secure large, strong and healthy pigs, the male should not be allowed to serve the sow but once, and then driven off, she will produce more pigs than if she run with the male during the day.—The next litter of pigs, the time should be so arranged that they come in September, which will have to be kept over, in most places until the next fall. The first may be made to weigh from 150 to 200 lbs. net, by the 25th of November following. This may appear extravagant to the most of your readers. It is done by a simple arrangement, which is this: Keep food by them all the time—clover and corn, which, on the score of economy, is better than keeping them two years rooting up pastures and attaining no greater weight. At the age of two or three months, pigs should be taken up, marked, altered, and the rooter split horizontally; it is an appendage they can do very well without if sufficient food is given them. But it is certain, also, that the rooter is essential when the pig is compelled to root for himself. If he is properly cared for, there will be no necessity for his rooting up and destroying meadows and pastures to get his living. Pigs that are made to weigh from 150 to 200 pounds at six months old, make delicious, tender and juicy bacon. It has quite a different flavor from that of the common scrub hog of this section. One important item I would fain impress upon the farmer, that is, to give his hogs plenty of charcoal, rotten wood and ashes mixed with salt, to correct acidity. The best article that can be given to swine is brimstone. It may be given in corn meal. It is a preventive of sore throat, measles and inflammatory diseases, and in all probability may ward off the hog cholera that is so destructive in Ohio and Kentucky, and may be anticipated in Missouri. But Swift's maxim—"the best patriot is the best man who can make two blades of corn grow where only one grew before," is strictly applicable to pigs, as well as corn. S. St. Louis County, Mo.

UNSOOUND CORN FOR STOCK—Injurious Effects.—

The Louisville Journal says:—

We have been informed that several horses have died in this county, recently, from the effects of eating corn rendered unsound by the early frosts and recent wet weather. There will be but little corn left uninjured this year, and if it affects animals that are fed on it, in the way we have been informed, farmers had better exercise some care on the subject.

MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

"What can we do in winter to increase the real value of our barn-yard manure?" asks the enterprising farmer. We reply, "Shelter it as far as you can, and mix that of cattle and horses together."

A farmer of our acquaintance, whose barns, sheds, &c., are only of an average convenience and capacity, manages to make a large quantity of excellent manure by a little extra labor in winter. He stables his horses, but allows his cows the range of the barn-yard, which has, on two sides comfortable sheds for their protection. These sheds are kept well littered with refuse straw and cornstalks, and to them are conveyed the manure from the horse stable. It is spread over the surface, and, with the straw, forms a fair bed for the cattle—one, at least, which they prefer to any elsewhere provided—so that a large share of their manure is also found here. They keep it trod down hard, so that very little decomposition takes place, and it is sufficiently dry to absorb all the urine which falls upon it. In pleasant winter weather, the farmer may often be seen removing the refuse litter, manure, &c., from the open yard to the sheds, where it will become mixed with that already placed there, and at the opening of spring, he finds a bed of solid manure a foot or more in depth, its value unimpaired by fermentation or exposure to the weather.

If he wishes to plow it under for manuring spring crops, it is in a good condition to be thus employed. If he wishes to reserve it for fall manuring grass lands, or as a dressing for winter grain, he may do so, without loss, through the summer. It will only require heaping for a few weeks—the piles covered with muck or loam—so as to decompose partially, that its action may be immediate. We cannot in a brief article like this, explain all the "why and because" of this method of management—they have already been treated upon to some extent in this journal.—*Rural*.

IMPORTATION OF PURE ARABIAN BLOOD HORSES FROM THE CZAR'S STABLES.

We were shown six head of pure Arabian blood stallions, brought to this city by Captain Lane, late of the combined American and English companies engaged in raising the sunken vessels of war in the harbor of Sebastopol. These noble animals are direct from the Czar's cavalry stables, and were raised expressly for the Imperial stud. These stables are the wonder and astonishment of all who have obtained admission to them. The enclosure of stone walls and iron frames covers an area of ten miles in length by five in width. The stables are twelve feet square each, while in the centre of the vast building is an arena where an army of 5,000 head of the finest horses in the world are broke, trained and exercised daily by another army of the most skilful trainers, jockies, &c., in the Emperor's dominions. By an imperial decree, sales are permitted to be made when a certain number of animals are in the stables, of which Captain Lane has taken advantage, as of the advantage of his relations with the government—thus making an invaluable addition to the American stud, for which he deserves, and will doubtless receive, the thanks of the country at large. They cost \$18,000, which was much below their actual value, and are pairs of gray, dark bay and black. They stand about fifteen hands high, and exhibit all the fine points to be expected from their descent.—*N. Y. News*.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, February 1, 1858.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$13 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,

Publishers of the "American Farmer,"

At the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, 128 Baltimore-st.
Over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It gives us great pleasure to note the progress made during the past month, in the organization of the Maryland State Agricultural College. On the 5th of the month the Commissioners appointed under the charter, to take and collect subscriptions, having given notice of their ability to comply with the terms of the charter, in the election of Trustees, the stockholders convened and proceeded to the election, which resulted as follows:

Hon. Thos. Perry, of Alleghany county, Dr. John O. Wharton, of Washington county, George R. Dennis, of Frederick county, Col. Charles Carroll, of Howard county, S. T. C. Brown, of Carroll county, Allen Bowie Davis, of Montgomery county, John C. Brune, of Baltimore city, John Merryman, of Baltimore county, Ramsay McHenry, of Harford county, Charles B. Calvert, of Prince George's county, N. B. Worthington, of Anne Arundel county, Thomas J. Grahame, of Calvert county, John H. Sothoron, of St. Mary's county, Walter Mitchell, of Charles county, Griffith M. Eldridge, of Cecil county, James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, James T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county, Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot county, Richard C. Carter, of Caroline county, William T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester county, Dr. George R. Dennis, of Somerset county, and Wm. H. Furnell, of Worcester county.

Immediately following the election, a number of the Trustees being present, a meeting was called and a temporary organization of the Board was effected by the appointment of Charles B. Calvert, Esq., as President, and N. B. Worthington, Secretary.

A number of proposals having been made in response to an advertisement of the Commissioners for the sale of farms on which to locate the College, a committee was appointed, composed of Col. Charles Carroll, Mr. G. M. Eldridge, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Merryman, and Mr. Worthington, to examine the proposals, and as far as possible to visit and inspect the several farms offered.—This committee performed their arduous duty

with great diligence and despatch, and to a meeting of the Board on the 20th, made a full report of such places as it had been in their power to visit. Not being able to accomplish all, they had visited such as from the description and location, seemed most likely to meet the views of the Trustees.

The report of this Committee was a plain statement of the advantages and disadvantages of the several farms visited, without any recommendation or preference expressed on the part of the Committee. It was thoroughly canvassed by the board, and after a careful and protracted consideration, the choice fell upon the farm offered them by Mr. Calvert, about two miles west of Riversdale.

That this selection was most judicious, we entertain no doubt. The location, about seven miles from Washington, and thirty-three from Baltimore and Annapolis by rail-road, makes it not only convenient of access as regards the State, but will create a national interest for the Institution by its proximity to the great and growing National Metropolis. Though the farm does not lie immediately upon the Rail-road, the College Buildings, from their commanding position, will be in full view of travellers on this great highway, the Baltimore and Washington Rail-road. The convenience of access to the Public Libraries, and Scientific Institutions at Washington, will afford great advantages to such an Institution.

The location is very high and undoubtedly healthy. A fine rapid stream of water passes through the farm, affording ample supplies for every desirable purpose, and an opportunity of testing the value of irrigation on the grounds.

This property was offered the Trustees at so moderate a rate as to enable them to keep entirely within the means at their disposal in purchasing and erecting upon it the necessary buildings for making a very fair start in the enterprise. It was a great point with many of the friends of the Institution, to take no step which might embarrass its operations in any degree by a debt in the beginning.

The Board of Trustees was permanently organized by the election of Mr. Calvert as President, and Dr. John O. Wharton, as Register.

Both of these gentlemen have been identified with the undertaking from the beginning, and have been among its warmest, most earnest, and intelligent advocates. A great deal of the labor and responsibility of getting matters into working order will devolve upon them, and those who know them will acknowledge, that such a work could not be entrusted to more faithful, devoted and competent hands. It will not be a great public duty only, but a labor of love that will engage them.

We heartily congratulate the farmers of Mary-

land on the prospect of starting at an early day an Institution capable of contributing so much to the advancement of Agricultural Science, and Scientific Agriculture. It will of course be a leading feature of such an Institution, to bring Scientific theory to the test of practical application. Science will instruct and enlighten routine, and intelligent observation of facts in daily experience, will correct and modify the too hasty deductions of the theorists. Science instead of being mewed up within four walls, will go out into nature's great laboratory, the fields, and work there. She will give her hand in wedlock to her lawful yoke fellow practice, and the two will prove helps meet for each other. It is only by such union that Agricultural Science will be advanced.

Scientific Agriculture will of course be fostered by a thorough teaching of the leading sciences connected with the pursuit. And if the Institution should be patronized and endowed as it doubtless will be, the very low cost at which it is hoped to put the necessary expenses of education, will lead, we hope, to a very general diffusion of the benefits of scientific instruction.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed under the resolutions adopted at its meeting on the 12th ult., to memorialize the Legislature for aid to the State Society, prepared a memorial in accordance with their instructions, which was duly presented by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Delegates on the 21st, to their respective bodies, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture of each house. The Committee who bore the memorial to Annapolis, had an interview with the Committee of the Legislature, and the simple justice of their claims, that the Agricultural interest should be placed on an equal footing with that of the mechanical, (as shown in our last number) was so self-evident, that the Committee evinced a most cordial disposition in behalf of the appeal made to the State, and we have every right to anticipate a favorable and speedy response to our application. The statistics which were prepared and presented in connection with our memorial, showed the great liberality which had been extended to similar Societies in other States, where testimony is borne to the fact, that no appropriations are made which are more popular than those for agricultural Societies; whilst not a dollar has been granted to such an object in Maryland.

It will now be seen by the action of the Legislature, whether our reasonable request shall be granted; or whether, as has too often been the case, the members from the rural districts will show that they are ready to aid nearly every project presented to them, for other professions and objects, because of the importunities of inter-

ested parties, and at the same time, decline the granting of a simple act of justice to their own class. The Baltimore city members, of course, will support the measure, as the holding of our Shows is of vast importance to their constituents, bringing to Baltimore, as they do, a large addition to its trade and travel—and the kindness of the members from the Agricultural districts, in endowing the temple erected to the Mechanic arts, in this city, of which we all feel proud, will induce a corresponding and grateful return by the delegates from Baltimore, on the present occasion.

P. S. Resolutions have been offered in the Legislature, in accordance with the prayer of the Society.

THANKS.

We tender our sincere thanks to our subscribers for the prompt manner in which so many of them have responded to our call in the last number of the Farmer, for the payment of their dues—as also for the very flattering and kind testimonials which they have given in regard to the manner in which we have conducted the Farmer. It may appear invidious, to make a selection from such a mass of the same tenor, but we must be permitted to give a few specimens of these testimonials in behalf of our labors.

From *Caroline Co., Md.*—"Please excuse me for having accidentally let the proper time for remitting my subscription pass. You ought not to be obliged to send bills to your subscribers for the trifling sum of one dollar. I am sure I would not be deprived of the valuable information contained in your paper for five times that amount. You may consider me a life subscriber, and I sincerely hope that in the future, my numerous engagements will not cause me to forget my obligations to you for one half of the pleasure I derive from my agricultural pursuits."

From *Cumberland County, Va.*—"I am really ashamed that it has remained so long in arrear, for I am confident that many numbers of each year's series contain a single article worth the price of the volume.

"Wishing you health, happiness and prosperity, and that you may be spared many years to bless the country by your valuable labours, I remain very truly yours."

From a farmer of Va., who is also at the head of a leading political Journal of the South, \$10, with the following note:—"I assure you that I am, as a farmer, greatly pleased, and I think, greatly benefitted by the monthly perusal of your editorial labors in the Farmer. I send you herewith a check for ten dollars, which place to credit of any arrears first, and the balance to my credit, to be exhausted by the continuance of the 'American Farmer.'"

From the late distinguished President of the Va. State Agr. Soc. \$3, for the continuance of his own subscription, and \$7 for 7 additional copies to each of the managers or Agents of as many of his estates in Va. and elsewhere.

From *St. Mary's Co., Md.*—"Accept, gentlemen, the congratulations of the season,—may you long live to enjoy many a happy new year, and to bless, with your labours the agricultural interests of our land, and may that "material aid" ever be promptly extended by your numerous patrons to remunerate and sustain you in your laudable efforts."

From *Carroll Co., Md.*—"I would here take occasion to say that the American Farmer has been the means of putting one hundred dollars into my pocket at the lowest estimate, through information contained in it in regard to the markets during the past year. The fly is making sad havoc in our Wheat fields, they never were worse at this season of the year."

From *Roane Co., Tenn.*—"I have been for the last 8 or 10 years in the habit, when renewing my subscription, to send the name of at least one new subscriber, but having been rather an invalid for some time, is my excuse for not doing so before this." "I believe I have been a subscriber to the American Farmer for about 30 years, take others, and am quite familiar with a number of Agricultural papers, but consider yours better adapted to Tennessee farming, than any I have seen published."

We will not take up more of our space in this apparent self-adulation, than will be required for the following from a subscriber in Shenandoah Co., Va. The writer has some humor in him, and we like a little of that commodity ourselves sometimes—He says:—"And so you want money? well who does not, just now? Pray tell me that? If you wanted wheat, corn or hogs, you could have, if you would fetch it—but money!—still you ask us for a mite—and then you ask so gentlemanly—moreover, it really belongs to you—hence, I for one, cannot refuse it—and I hope no body else will—I enclose it therefore with many thanks. Why, if the American Farmer did not teach me anything, which it however does continually, there is yet one reason why I would not be without it, and it is this—it keeps one stirred up, it silently and yet effectually keeps me a moving, and moving with an earnest desire to do all my business at the proper time, and in the best manner possible—no farmer ever read your paper unbenefitted, unless he is a born Dan Tucker: 'Too late by nature.'"

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to Ex-Governor Ligon, for a copy of his late message to the Legislature. The state of our affairs, as presented in the message, must be gratifying to every Marylander. Our state finances are shown to be in a most healthy condition, and the sinking fund, which now amounts to nearly four millions of dollars, will be sufficient, with the accumulating interest compounded, to pay off the entire indebtedness of Maryland, as the debt becomes due. With the certainty of so desirable an event, it is to be hoped that the appeal which the Ex-Governor makes, in behalf of a public school system for the State, may have the desired effect. A large fund has been received from the U. S. Government, amounting to \$275,000, for

back interest due the State, on advances made during the last war with Great Britain—this money was pledged many years ago, in anticipation of its reception into the treasury, to the purposes of education, and the time is very appropriate for its investment in aid of a general system of public education, which is much wanting in Maryland. Our public school system of Baltimore city is probably unsurpassed by that of any other city or State in the Union, and the Ex-Governor refers with pride to the system of this city; but outside of its limits the reverse is the case. We hope that at least \$100,000 of the fund alluded to, will be appropriated to the Agricultural College, now being put in operation, and the balance to common schools, including, as Gov. Ligon recommends, the establishment of a Normal School; and the suggestion that St. John's College at Annapolis be selected for that purpose, will meet with a hearty response from every friend of that venerable institution.—We hope that some bright and shining light may be found in our present Legislature, with a grasp of mind suitable to the occasion, to immortalize himself by the consummation of so desirable an object, as the establishment of a proper system of public school instruction for the State.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Gov. Hicks, was duly inaugurated on the 13th ult. as Governor of Maryland for the ensuing four years. The Governor in his inaugural address, takes ground in favor of the public school system; also strong southern ground on the subject of slavery, and on the maintenance of the union of the States. He briefly reviews the condition of our State, and congratulates the legislature that its finances "are in so satisfactory a condition and her treasury so well provided, from a taxation which the preceding Legislature reduced by one-third, to the great relief of the landed interest, and notwithstanding the abolition of an impost which weighed unduly upon the commercial community."

The Governor as well as his predecessor treats upon the subject of the currency, and recommends an investigation into the system of banking, so that the great mass of the community, who live by their daily toil, should have such protection as they have a right to expect, to secure them from the consequences of the inflations and suspensions of the banks. Gov. Hicks also congratulates the legislature upon the fact, that "the great agricultural interest, by which we all have bread has been prosperous during the past year; and, although we may have to regret the paralyzation of commercial and industrial pursuits, it is some consolation to remember that our State has not suffered so much as others by the prostration of credit and destruction of mercantile confidence. If this show a less extent of those interests with us, it is also a proof that those limited operations are not

carried on upon so artificial a basis as in more dependant active quarters."

In both messages considerable space is allotted to exciting matters connected with the political affairs of the past year.

THE LAST YEAR'S WHEAT CROP.

We had frequent occasion during the past year, to call attention to the obvious deficiency of the wheat crop of 1857, and to urge upon our cotemporaries of the commercial press that their givings out in regard to heavy crops, were not based upon correct data. Our opportunities by extensive correspondence and personal intercourse with farmers from all sections of the Union, of obtaining correct intelligence upon the subject; the special pains which we feel it incumbent upon us to take to gather facts upon this as well as upon every matter of interest to the class of readers for which we labor, and upon whose support we are dependant, and the reliability of those from whom we elicit intelligence, all induced us to believe that the last crop of wheat was neither an average one in quantity or quality. We presented such facts, as were incontrovertible, in our opinion, of the correctness of our views. It is not now necessary to do more than refer to our pages for the past six months, to enable our readers to comprehend our object in referring to the subject again, at this late period. We were met by the bold assertions of the commercial press of this city in opposition to the array of real names, places and dates, which we presented to the contrary, particularly in our journal for July and August, that the crops were in a "*flourishing condition*," and after the crops were gathered in this and other middle southern States, that, "*in Maryland, a fair average crop will be the probable result*—from the middle States accounts are more variable, but it is reasonable to expect at least a fair average yield." In our comments upon these statements, in our August No. we remarked, that "the conclusion will have necessarily been arrived at, by every intelligent farmer in Maryland, that if the information of the writer in relation to the crop of wheat in other States, is not more correct than that shown in regard to our own, it is very evident but little reliance can be placed in the statements made upon this subject."

We are now able to determine who was right in the premises. In the annual statement published in the "*Baltimore American*" of 1st of Jan., giving the statistics of the trade of this city for the last year, it is shown that Baltimore is the second largest market for breadstuffs on the Atlantic, and only exceeded in the United States by New York, on the Atlantic, and Buffalo and Chicago at the N. West. In the valuable and very satisfactory review alluded to, we now find the admission made in the compiler's statistics of the Flour and Grain trade, (extracts from which will

be found on another page,) that the falling off in the receipts of the flour at this port, "*was doubtless occasioned by the comparative failure of the wheat crop of Western Maryland and Virginia.*" The falling off reached nearly 107,000 bbls. of Howard st. and 20,000 bbls. City Mills Flour.

In giving the results as to the grain brought here, it appears that there were 2,000,000 bushels less received than in 1856, the falling off being mainly in wheat and corn. The receipts of wheat alone fell short more than one million of bushels of this amount—and upon this undeniable evidence, we are told, that "it may, we suppose, be taken for granted, from this fact, that the production of Wheat in this section of country in 1857 was considerably under the production of 1856. The crop last year was also greatly inferior in quality to that of the preceding year, a very large part of it having been more or less damaged by the wet weather which prevailed during the summer months."

It will thus be seen, that all we said upon this subject, is proved to have been correct—and we have but little doubt, that had it not been for the crash in the monetary world, the price of grain would now be at as high a figure as it had attained any time during the past year—as it is, however, it will be seen by the statistics alluded to, that it has scarcely reached the same depression which has been attained by cotton, tobacco and other staples, the demand for which is admitted on all hands to be annually increasing in a greater ratio than the production.

One word more, and we are done—let the corn grower look to the details of the injures to this grain, which we have furnished in the last and present numbers of the "*Farmer*," and govern himself accordingly. "A word to the wise" is enough.

THE LAST CORN CROP AND GROWING WHEAT.

The damage sustained by the Corn Crop, as we have already shown, is very great—and we cannot too strongly impress upon our readers, the necessity of great care in the selection of seed for next planting. The Ohio Farmer says:

"There is no doubt but the loss in the corn crop is very great, for all our letters complain of the damage arising from the early frosts, and many farmers will, we are afraid, find it difficult to obtain good seed. Some will heedlessly or ignorantly plant that which has been injured, and the consequence will be, that they will have either to replant, or lose much of their crop by failure. If they replant, the crop will be late or liable to be injured by the same causes which produced the evil results of the past season. We would, therefore, impress upon the minds of farmers the necessity of obtaining good seed, which had been thoroughly ripened previous to the hard weather in November. It would also be advisable to cultivate earlier varieties in preference to those kinds which ripen later, as such will be less likely to be injured by early frosts."

"The wheat in some parts of Ohio looks very well, but in other parts the farmers complain of that which has been sown broadcast, being thrown out by the frost. This is not, however, the case with drilled wheat, as such is more deeply rooted, and has a better hold of the soil. Let farmers take note of this; it holds good in all cases; it is of itself a powerful argument in favor of the universal adoption of the drill, letting alone the saving of seed, which of itself is no small item."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF OHIO.

J. H. Klippard, Esq., Sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture, presents in his Report to the Legislature, the following statistics of the Agriculture of Ohio. It will be seen by the report, that the ravages of the weevil, since 1850, is estimated at twenty millions bushels, or 14 per cent. of the wheat crop:

"In 1856, there were in this State, 15,220,300 acres of uncultivated land; 10,300,000 acres of cultivated land; 27,760 acres in town lots; 330,000 acres in roads; 1,478,164 acres in wheat; 2,084,893 acres in corn; 3,000 acres of grapes; 12,000 acres of tobacco; 20,000 acres of flax; 3,000 acres of broom corn; 650,000 acres of oats; 430,000 acres of potatoes; 166 acres of rye; 169,000 acres of barley; 3,000 acres of sorghum; and 5,279,942 acres of meadow land. The whole value of these agricultural products may be estimated at \$115,330,000.

"OHIO STOCK.—Ohio is rich in stock. She has within her borders, at the present time, 630,659 horses, valued at \$39,409,890; 1,655,415 cattle, valued at \$21,662,223; 3,215,639 sheep, valued at \$5,357,277; 2,331,778 hogs, valued at \$6,772,470.

"CORN.—In 1850, 1,537,949 acres of land were planted in corn, producing 56,619,608 bushels; in 1851, 1,664,429 acres produced 61,171,282 bushels; in 1852, 1,730,198 acres produced 58,165,517 bushels; in 1853, 1,836,493 acres produced 76,436,090 bushels; in 1854, 1,972,337 acres produced 53,171,551 bushels; '55 2,205,282 acres produced 87,587,434 bushels; in '56, 2,084,893 acres produced 57,892,515 bushels. The corn crop of '57 has been estimated to be fully sixty million bushels.

WHEAT.—The following, compiled from an authentic source, exhibits, at a glance, the condition of the wheat culture in Ohio:

"In 1850, 2,658,106 acres produced 28,759,139 bushels; in '51, 1,657,253 acres produced 25,309,225 bushels; in '52, 1,624,715 acres produced 22,962,774 bushels; in '53, 1,421,826 acres produced 17,819,110 bushels; in '54, 1,475,935 acres produced 11,919,110 bushels; in '55, 1,407,773 acres produced 19,569,320 bushels; in '56, 1,478,164 acres produced 15,333,837 bushels. The wheat crop of '57, in Ohio, has been variously estimated by competent persons at from 25,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels. The loss, attributable directly to the ravages of the weevil, since 1850, may be safely estimated at not less than twenty millions of bushels, or about 14 per cent. of the entire amount produced."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A great press of business during the past month, both of a private and public nature, has prevented our giving attention to literary matters requiring it.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore "American," on the 1st of January, published its annual statement of the trade of our city, for the past year. To every citizen of Baltimore, these statistics are of much interest, showing as they do, the steady progress in the commercial prosperity of the city. They cannot but be of much interest also to the farmers and planters of Maryland, as well as of the neighboring States, whose produce finds a natural market here, and who are supplied hence with their necessary supplies for the use of their farms, and for the comfort of their families. Our space will only permit us, however, to give a brief abstract from this report, of such matters as pertain to the principal staples of our country. The value of our trade is estimated at about \$128,000,000. Ours is the second largest market for grain on the seaboard, New York being the first. The report commences with some general remarks on the trade of the city, from which we make the following extract:

"The year which has just closed has been distinguished by extraordinary changes in business affairs. The early part of it was marked by great business activity and apparent prosperity, but the past few months have been fruitful in commercial disasters in all sections of the world, and the year will long be remembered as the era of one of those great and wide extended monetary panics, which seem to be periodical in their visitations, and which work such fearful revolutions in the fortunes of men. The business of our city has, unquestionably, been seriously affected by the general derangement and depression of trade; but the commercial revulsion has been felt less severely in Baltimore than in any one of the principal Atlantic cities, and for this we are doubtless indebted to the prudence and care exercised by our merchants in the transaction of their business."

The effect of this prudence and high honorable bearing of our merchants, will no doubt redound to their own interest in the future, and a still greater increase in the business and wealth of our city.

Coal.—The total receipts per B. & O. R. R. of Cumberland Coal, were, in 1855, 394,442 tons—in 1856, 446,981 tons—in 1857, 443,782 tons.

Of Anthracite Coal received in 1857, 257,334 tons.

Cotton.—The receipts during the year, were, of New Orleans, 1,000 bales—Mobile, 3,000 bales—Charleston, 17,000 bales—Savannah, 10,000 bales—North Carolina, 3,000 bales—Other sources, 1,000—Total, 35,000.

Of these receipts about 10,000 bales came direct to manufacturers, and the balance to commission houses. Only about 200 to 300 bales have been exported, the rest being sold to the manufacturers of this city and neighborhood. In January, 1857, middling Uplands were selling at about 13½ cts., and notwithstanding the depression in the manufacturing interest, commencing in the Spring of 1857, and which has continued up to this time, and the consequent reduction in consumption, prices gradually advanced, with occasional slight declines, until the latter part of the month of September, when there were sales as high as 17½ cts. Since

that period prices have rapidly declined, and the year closes with the same description worth about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 cts., 6 months. The present year's crop of the United States is estimated at about 3,000,000 bales.

Flour and Meal.—The inspections for 1857, were as follows:—

	Howard st.	City Mills.	Ohio.	Family.	Total.	Rye Flr.	Corn Meal.
	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
1857....	364,471	353,419	308,872	30,152	855,914	9,141	34,943
1856....	371,128	385,988	158,425	34,475	940,314	5,378	51,947
Increase	.....	.....	50,447	.....	5,677	.....	863
Decrease	106,657	33,867	.....	.....	84,400	.....	17,904

The city of Baltimore has long been the seat of an extensive trade in Flour, and although it is not now as it was formerly, the largest Flour market in the United States, it is second in importance to only one or two other points in the country. There was a considerable falling off in the receipts here last year of the description known as Howard Street, but in Ohio Flour, which for several years past has constituted a large item in the Flour business of our city, there was a considerable increase. The falling off in the receipts of Howard Street Flour, which reached nearly 107,000 bbls., was doubtless occasioned by the comparative failure of the wheat crop of Western Maryland and Virginia. There was also a falling off last year in the production of City Mills Flour, the amount manufactured being some 20,000 bbls. less than in 1856. The aggregate of the Wheat Flour manufactured and received here in 1857, was 855,914 bbls., to which we may add 43,184 bbls. Rye Flour and Corn Meal, making a total of 899,098 bbls. Flour and Meal, the value of which was about \$5,500,000.

A Table Showing the Prices of Flour, at the close of each Month, in 1857.

DATES.	How'd street.	Ohio.	City Mills.	Extra Flour.	Family do.
January.....	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$6.75	\$6.75
February.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50
March.....	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.25	6.50
April.....	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.50
May.....	7.50	7.25	7.50	7.75	8.75
June.....	7.50	7.25	7.50	8.00	9.00
July.....	7.75	7.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.75	9.00
August.....	6.25	6.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	6.75	8.00
September 25	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	7.50
October.....	5.35	5.25	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.75	7.25
November.....	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.75	7.25
December.....	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.53	5.25	6.75

There has been the usual demand for Flour for coastwise shipment and home consumption, but the foreign exports have fallen off about 170,000 bbls. It will be seen by reference to it, that the highest figure obtained for Super Flour was \$8, and the lowest \$4.50 per bbl. The rapid decline in prices since harvest has been occasioned by various causes, the principal of which were the limited foreign demand, and financial revolution which has effected so seriously all branches of trade.

A Statement of the Receipts of Flour into Baltimore via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

Receipts in 1855.....	788,768 bbls.
Do. in 1856.....	880,174 "
Do. in 1857.....	830,677 "

The receipts over the Washington Branch road are included in the above totals. In 1855 they were 33,666 bbls., in 1856, 23,844 bbls., and in 1857, 22,089 bbls.

The amount transported over the road last year, although very large, was some 50,000 bbls. less than was brought over it during the previous year. The receipts by this avenue were composed mainly of Howard Street and Ohio Flour, and they show that large quantities of these varieties are forwarded to other points without going into the hands of the trade here.

Grain.—The receipts here last year, were considerably below those of the year previous, but they were nevertheless large, the aggregate of the offerings of the various descriptions being about 8,600,000 bushels, the value of which was about \$6,000,000. The receipts of last year fall below those of 1856 some 2,000,000 bushels, the falling off being mainly in Wheat and Corn. We append below a statement of the receipts of the various descriptions of Grain at the Corn and Flour Exchange during 1857, and also a table showing the receipts of Grain at Baltimore for five years past:

A Statement of the Offerings of Grain at the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange for each Month in the Year 1857:

MONTHS.	WHEAT.	CORN.	RYE.	OATS.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
January.....	78,470	95,375	10,187	50,375
February.....	93,338	403,019	21,343	68,042
March.....	136,944	502,143	25,500	78,656
April.....	194,538	492,500	15,250	89,000
May.....	160,875	451,250	14,250	162,750
June.....	51,375	501,375	8,025	75,125
July.....	167,687	175,250	5,843	53,000
August.....	551,872	335,875	6,453	136,939
September.....	538,625	220,325	14,725	133,850
October.....	331,315	131,783	8,406	190,339
November.....	529,45	239,880	10,235	147,991
December.....	412,421	659,097	10,594	107,465
Total.....	3,102,904	4,308,648	151,402	1,157,533

Comparative Receipts of Grain at Baltimore, for the past Five Years.

GRAIN.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Wheat.....	3,411,965	2,523,559	3,998,639	4,378,109	3,102,904
Corn.....	2,906,494	4,641,100	3,993,178	5,003,493	4,308,648
Oats.....	780,000	1,004,000	1,383,400	1,500,000	1,157,533
Rye.....	160,000	175,000	250,000	245,000	151,402
Peas.....	13,000	7,000	20,000	15,000	6,000
Beans.....	4,000	1,000	1,200	2,000	2,000
Total.....	8,275,459	9,331,659	9,646,417	11,043,700	8,828,487

WHEAT.—The tables published above show that the receipts of Wheat at Baltimore last year fall below those of the year previous, nearly 1,000,000 bushels, and it may, we suppose, be taken for granted, from this fact, that the production of Wheat in this section of country in 1857 was considerably under the production of 1856. The crop last year was also greatly inferior in quality to that of the preceding year, a very large part of it having been more or less damaged by the wet weather which prevailed during the summer months. There has been the usual demand for Wheat for milling purposes, and a fair inquiry for it for coastwise shipment; but the foreign demand has fallen off materially. The exports, which in 1856, were about 1,000,000 bushels, were last year less than 150,000 bushels. We have prepared a table which will be found below showing the course of the market during the past year. During the first half of the year, as will be seen, Wheat sold at high rates, and during June and July it brought, in consequence of the scarcity, higher figures than were obtained at any

time during 1856. Since the harvest, however, there has been a very large decline in prices. We would remark that the quotations given in our table are for Wheats in good order, but that a very large part of the receipts since harvest have been more or less out of condition, large sales of which have been made at prices considerably under those quoted. We subjoin a statement of the receipts of Wheat and its disposition:

Wheat.	Bushels.
Amount received at the Corn Exchange...	3,102,904
Which has been disposed of as follows, viz:	
Taken by City Millers including stock on hand.....	1,905,927
Shipped coastwise.....	1,015,526
Shipped to Foreign ports.....	181,451

Total.....3,102,904

Corn.—The receipts of Corn during the past year, as will be seen by reference to the tables published above, reach about 4,500,000 bushels, which amount is some 500,000 bushels less than was received during 1856. The foreign demand last year was comparatively light, but the demand from other quarters was generally good, and the average of prices, until within the last month or two, was considerably above the average of prices in 1856. The foreign exports last year were only about 300,000 bushels, against some 800,000 bushels in 1856. The table of prices given below will show the course of the market during the year.—New Corn began to come forward in October, and during the past two months, it has been coming forward very freely. We annex the statement of the receipts of Corn and the disposition made of it.

Corn.	Bushels.
Amount received at the Corn Exchange...	4,208,648
which has been disposed as follows, viz:	
Shipped coastwise.....	2,355,369
Shipped to Foreign ports.....	373,279
Ground by City Millers.....	175,000
Consumed by distillers.....	805,000
Taken for City consumption.....	500,000

Total.....4,208,648

A Table showing the prices of Wheat, Corn and Rye at the close of each Month in 1857:

DATES.	Wheat pr. bus.		Corn pr. bush.		Rye pr. bus.
	WHITE.	RED.	WHITE.	YEL'W.	
January.....	30	155a158	143a145	64a65	65a66
February.....	27	150a160	140a145	56a60	57a58
March.....	27	140a155	133a137	60a61	60a63
April.....	24	150a168	140a150	64a66	66a67
May.....	39	189a195	175a184	92a95	91a94
June.....	26	162a200	175a185	83a86	85a87
July.....	31	145a175	140a160	63a60	64a67
August.....	38	130a160	125a135	78a81	81a84
September.....	25	135a150	120a130	71a73	73a77
October.....	30	120a140	115a125	70a75	67a71
November.....	27	116a135	110a115	55a65	55a63
December.....	31	105a118	100a105	45a50	47a59

Rye.—The receipts of Rye last year were only about 150,000 bushels, against 246,000 bushels in 1856. There was, however, no foreign demand such as existed in 1856, and notwithstanding the limited receipts the supply was fully equal to the demand.

The crop of Oats grown in 1857, it is generally believed, was a very large one, although

the receipts at this point were not as large as in 1856. The supply was, however, fair, the aggregate of the offerings for the year being about 1,200,000 bushels. The demand for Oats through the year was good, and all the lots offered found ready sale at the market-rates.

GUANO TRADE.—This important branch of the commerce of Baltimore has, in its extent, fallen very considerably below that of former years. This is to be attributed to the further advance in the price of Peruvian Guano, and the low prices obtained for grain during the present season. The imports of this valuable commodity are, we regret to observe, very much diminished, the total number of tons being less than in any year since 1850. Imported direct—Peruvian.....15,098 tons. Do. coastwise, do.6,984 "

Total—Peruvian.....	22,082 "
Imported direct—Colombian and other Phosphatic Guanos.....	5,800 "
Imported direct—Patagonian.....	350 "

Total all varieties.....28,232 "

The price of Peruvian Guano from the commencement of the year until the 10th of August was \$60 per ton, less one per cent discount for cash for quantities of 1,100 tons and upwards. On the 10th of August the Agent of the Peruvian Government advanced the price to \$65, which is the price at the present time. The supply of this description of Guano became entirely exhausted during the season of sale, and the dealers were compelled as in 1856, to secure supplies from New York and Philadelphia, as is shown by the tables of the inspector.

The stock of all kinds of Phosphatic Guano is very limited. With the continued increase in the use of these Guanos by our farmers it is apprehended that the supply will not be equal to the spring demand.

Imports of Peruvian Guano into Baltimore for the past nine years.

	tons.		tons.		tons.
1849,	2,700	1852,	25,500	1855,	30,695
1850,	6,800	1853,	32,152	1856,	30,527
1851,	25,000	1854,	53,927	1857,	22,082

CATTLE.—The receipts of Beef Cattle at Baltimore last year fall somewhat below those of the preceding year. The number of Beeves offered at the State Cattle Scales during 1857 was about 43,000 head, against 49,000 head in 1856, a falling off as will be seen, of some 6,000 head. Some 13,000 head of the Cattle offered were received from the West, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the remaining 31,000 head were driven here from various points, but principally from Virginia. Of the cattle received here, about 31,000 head were taken by Baltimore butchers and packers, and some 13,000 head were sold for other markets. The market has fluctuated considerably, but during a large part of the year prices ruled at much higher rates than were obtained in 1856. The average prices during January were \$4.62½ a \$4.75 per 100 lbs. gross, but in February prices began to improve, and for several months the rates continued to advance. In May the average rates ranged from \$6 to \$6.37½, the latter being the highest average of the season. In June prices began to decline again, and since that time they have been steadily receding. For a month or two

past Cattle have been selling at an average of \$3.50 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs. gross, these rates being a decline of some 40 per cent. from the highest point of the season.

HOGS AND SHEEP.—Of these varieties of live stock about the same quantity was brought to market last year as during the previous one. The receipts via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which is the principal avenue by which these varieties of live stock come to market, sum up about 168,000 Hogs, and about 47,000 Sheep. Most of the Sheep have been sold to our city butchers, but a large part of the Hogs received have been taken up by packers. Hogs sold at the opening of the year at \$7.75 a \$8.25 per 100 lbs. net, but prices gradually ran up to \$10, at which figure sales were made early in September. Since September prices have, however, fallen off materially, and for the past month Hogs have been selling from \$5.75 to \$6.12½ per 100 lbs. net.

TOBACCO TRADE.—During the whole of the year 1856 the demand for all kinds of leaf Tobacco which reach the Baltimore market was extremely brisk, and the year closed with very small stocks in the hands of planters' agents. The business in the article, suspended by the close of navigation both of the Chesapeake and the Western rivers, opened with great activity as soon as receipts began to appear in the Spring. The demand continued throughout the whole of the year, shippers taking all that reached the market, and so closely was the article bought up, that the commission agents, who in former years had frequently several thousand hogsheads on hand, had at no time during the year as many hundred. The high prices which prevailed drew to market almost the entire crop of Maryland, and by the beginning of October every hogshead of the Ohio crop was sent in and sold. In October the suspension of the Banks and the difficulty of negotiating foreign and domestic exchanges caused shippers to suspend in some measure their purchases, and during November and December the result of shipments to Europe proved so disastrous that the demand fell off almost entirely, and prices went down. The year closes with a great unwillingness on the part of shippers to operate except at considerably reduced rates, and as the stocks in the hands of agents are light, no great desire is evinced to force sales.—The crop of Maryland Tobacco to come to market during the coming year is estimated to be a full average one, and the quality is generally good.—The crop of Ohio is also known to be above the average of several years past, while the quality, judging from the few lots which have already appeared, is very satisfactory. The years 1856 and 1857 have proved highly remunerative to the growers of Tobacco both in Maryland and Ohio, the average prices being fully double those of five or six years previous.

Well informed persons estimate the growth of Tobacco in the United States in 1857 as follows:

Virginia and North Carolina.....	64,000
Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, &c....	78,000
Maryland.....	41,000
Ohio.....	17,000

Total,200,000

Inspections of Tobacco in Baltimore in the year 1857.

Hhds.

Amount remaining in the five State Ware-

houses on the 1st January, 1857, and on ship board.....	4,584
Amount inspected during the year 1857, viz:	
Maryland.....	37,978
Ohio.....	7,630
Kentucky and other sorts.....	1,555

47,163

Total.....	51,747
Shipped during the year.....	47,643
In round numbers, the stocks in first hands, December 31, may be set down as follows:	
Maryland, about 1,500 hhd. being new crop.....	3,100 hhd.
Ohio, all new crop.....	150 "
Kentucky.....	250 "
	3,500 "
In shippers' hands, Maryland, including Ground Leaves.....	350 "
In shippers' hands Ohio,.....	250 "
Total.....	4,100 "

The following is an estimate of the value of Leaf Tobacco shipped from Baltimore during the year just closed:

Maryland Tobacco, av. value \$90 per hhd. of 900 lbs. at \$10	
Ohio " " 90 " 750 " 13	
Kentucky " " 180 " 1400 " 13	

The general result of this estimate may be set down as follows:

38,000 hhd. Maryland at \$90 per hhd.....	\$3,420,000
7,500 " Ohio 90 "	675,000
1,500 " Kentucky 180 "	270,000
Total value.....	\$4,365,000

More accurately estimated, the crop of Maryland may be set down thus:

36,000 hhd. from the lower counties of Western Shore of Maryland, average 900 lbs. at \$10 equal to \$90 per hhd.....	\$3,240,000
1,800 hhd. usually called Bay, the produce of Montgomery, Frederick and other Western counties, average 600 lbs. \$17.50 equal to \$105 per hhd.....	189,000
38,000 hhd. Maryland, of the value of.....	\$3,420,000

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The trade in Manufactured Tobacco in this market has become one of immense importance, and our city has only one considerable rival, and we expect in a few years to find Baltimore, not only the leading market for Leaf, but for this article also. There is a growing disposition among our Southern dealers to make their purchases here, and it is known to be the favorite market of the manufacturers. We account for this, in some measure, by the increased facilities for shipping to the South and West. In fine, from what we learn, the prospects for this branch of trade were never so flattering.

WHISKEY.—There was a large falling off last year in the amount of the business done here in Whiskey, the production and the receipts from all quarters being some 45,000 bbls. less than in 1856. Notwithstanding this large decrease, the operations in this article were heavy, the aggregate amount of the raw Whiskey produced and received during 1857 being about 240,000 bbls., the value of which was about \$2,500,000.

WOOL.—There was a large falling-off in the receipts here last year of Wool of domestic growth, but a very considerable increase in the receipts of

foreign Wool. We append a comparative statement of the receipts in 1856 and 1857:

1856.	Pounds.	1857.	Pounds.
Domestic Wool,	1,100,000	Domestic Wool,	863,000
Foreign " "	300,000	Foreign " "	905,000
Total	1,400,000	Total	1,558,000

Value of Foreign Imports and Exports at the District of Baltimore for the past nine years:

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1849....	\$5,291,586	\$8,650,881
1850....	6,417,113	8,539,970
1851....	7,943,963	6,468,165
1852....	5,978,031	7,549,766
1853....	6,331,671	9,086,914
1854....	7,750,357	11,308,010
1855....	7,772,591	11,601,637
1856....	10,140,638	12,862,225
1857....	12,054,676	11,408,819

COLOMBIAN GUANO.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Gentlemen:—For the last time I now trouble you with a few remarks upon the question of the origin of the hard guanos, with a double base of iron and alumina, brought in from the Caribbean Sea. Mr. Taylor has replied in your January number, to my article in the December number, and I wish to occupy but very little space in a brief explanation.

Mr. Taylor says: "Any positive theory as to the formation of the Rock Guano, cannot be made until the Islands have been fully explored, the phenomena carefully noted, and the sea water of that locality analyzed." In the opinion thus expressed, I heartily concur. From the beginning I have been simply defending a negative. I said originally that I could not consider these rocks as guano in the received acceptation of that term, and subsequently that I saw no sufficient reason for supposing them to be altered by the action of overlying guano. Mr. Taylor, on the other hand, if I do not misunderstand him, commits himself to the theory that there has been a progressive substitution of basis between the phosphates of the guano and the salts of alumina and iron in the rocks and in the sea. This I take to be the whole question at issue between us, and I see no prospect of deciding it until the investigation proposed by Mr. Taylor has been carried out. Meanwhile, however, I must maintain my negative.

Mr. Taylor complains that I have not noticed the progressive substitution of bases in the specimens from Centinela. I certainly have failed to observe anything in the results of these analyses which would bear such an interpretation. Mr. Taylor analyzed three specimens from that island, one a portion of dried droppings of birds, another a hard concretion upon a rock under a roost, and the third a piece of rock, from the mass of the island. The first specimen contained a trace of alumina, the second had somewhat over one per cent. and the third was almost exclusively made up of phosphates of iron and alumina. The concretion alluded to was "knocked off" from the rock underneath a roost, a rock which is composed as has just been said of phosphates of iron and alumina. Is Mr. Taylor certain that this concretion contained no fragment of the rock adhering to its under side, or imbedded in its interior, in the form of a pebble? In either event, the substitution theory is not maintained by the analysis.

As for the formation of Vivianite, I cannot see that Mr. Taylor has invalidated my remark upon

the comparative rarity and limited extent of the transformation of phosphate of lime into that mineral. Surely the exchange of bases between the iron of a whole grave-yard, and a few bones or even an entire skeleton imbedded in it, is a very different thing from the transmutation of a cliff eight hundred feet high into phosphates by the action of a layer of guano upon its surface. Furthermore, I cannot see the propriety of reasoning from the case of iron, which has many compounds capable of being oxidized into soluble salts, to that of alumina which possesses few or none.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

A. SNOWDEN FIGGOT.

40 Bolton Street, Jan. 16th, 1858.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Messrs. Editors:—I noticed in your paper last year, a communication relative to the Pea fallow for wheat. A portion of land was stripped of Peas, and that portion of the land whence the Peas were removed, the wheat was a great deal better. If my memory serves me right, the gentleman did not mention the time of seeding the Peas, or the time of turning them under, which rendered the statement unsatisfactory to me. The Army Worm last year destroyed a good deal of my corn; at one end of the field there were about three acres upon which I could not get a stand of corn. I concluded to put it in Peas, which I seeded down some time in July. Some time in September we had a storm of wind and rain—I put in a two-horse plough the 15th September, and turned them under, all except a small strip from which I had the Peas removed on the 15th of October, at which time I had all of the Pea land seeded. Where the Peas was turned under the wheat is a great deal better than the portion where the land was stripped of the Peas, and is the best wheat I have at this time.

All land for wheat ought to be fallowed early. Take for instance, a piece of land that was in corn and seeded in wheat—say one half is very clean of grass, and the other is very foul and grassy, and as far as my experience goes, the clean land is as good again.

VIRGINIA.

P. S.—I expect to seed fifty acres in Peas next spring. I killed 4 hogs last month that weighed as follows—359, 360, 362, 417—they were twenty one months old, and were fed principally on grass and weeds, not having corn to give them, through the summer.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—This is a very interesting little Monthly, edited by Grace Greenwood. It is a child's paper, but every member of the family will find something in it of value. It costs only 50 cents a year, with a liberal deduction to clubs. We omitted noticing in our last, that a new volume commenced in January. We think parents would do well to encourage it, as it is an instructive and entertaining work for youngsters. It is published in Philadelphia, by Mr. L. K. Lippincott.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—The following are the Committees on Agriculture—In the Senate, Messrs. Kimmell, chairman, Wilkins, Gardiner, Clark and Graham. In the House, Messrs. McKinstrey, chairman, Dorsey, Root, Contee, Neal, Tongue and Tilghman.

MEETING OF THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

January 12th, 1858.

The Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment—Present, Jno. Merryman, Esq., President, and Messrs. F. Cooke, J. H. M'Henry, S. P. Smith, Geo. R. Dennis, O. Bowie, and C. Ridgely, of H.

The members of the Society had been invited to meet the Executive Committee, and a number of them were present. The invitation had also been extended to the Stockholders in the Show Grounds.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to consult in regard to the financial condition of the Society; that the stockholders in the Show Grounds had been invited to meet the Society on the occasion, but no response had been made to the invitation. It was therefore for the Society to determine what course was proper to be pursued to enable it to liquidate the debts incurred and unpaid from the last exhibition. He alluded to a publication in the last number of the American Farmer, prepared by the Secretary, in which the claims of the Society to aid from the State, were set forth at least to the same extent which has been granted to the Maryland Institute, which receives a stipulated amount (\$500) in perpetuity, 30 days after each exhibition held, and which has now been enjoyed for about ten years; that at the session of the Legislature which made this grant, the State Agricultural Society also made application for aid, but their memorial was presented so late in the session that it was not then granted, and has never since been renewed. That justice to the great agricultural interests of the State demands that its Society should enjoy the same benefits which have been received by the mechanical. The President said he approved of the suggestions made in the publication alluded to, and called on the Secretary to read the statistics which had been prepared by him, showing the amount contributed by the several States of the Union to the aid of Agricultural Societies, in addition to that bestowed for the publication of voluminous reports, agricultural schools and colleges, and contrasting it with what was done in Maryland for similar objects. The Secretary in accordance with the call, read from memorandums prepared by him, from reliable sources, a statement of the amount expended by each State, from the public treasury, for the purposes designated, as far as can be gathered, which was ordered to be presented in due form in the application which was subsequently ordered to be made to the Legislature.

Col. O. Bowie, of Prince George's, then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That a committee of eleven, of which the President shall be chairman, be appointed to proceed to Annapolis to represent to the Legislature the condition of the Society, to ask that the Society be placed upon the same footing by a donation from the State as the Mechanics' Institute; that the arrearages, at the rate of \$500 a year, from the time of the State's first donation to the Institute, be donated to the Society, with \$500 per annum in perpetuity so long as the Society exists, and that the amount donated by different States to the State Agricultural Societies of the same shall

be collected in tabular form and presented to the Legislature by way of inducing that body to grant us a corresponding aid."

Committee, Jno. Merryman, Esq., President; Col. O. Bowie, of Prince George's; Dr. S. P. Smith, of Allegany; Samuel Sands, of Baltimore; C. B. Calvert, Esq., of Prince George's; James T. Earle, Esq., of Queen Anne's; John C. Brune, Esq., of Baltimore; Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Talbot; George R. Dennis, Esq., of Frederick; Col. John H. Sothoron, of St. Mary's, and Gen. Geo. W. Hughes, of Anne Arundel.

On motion it was ordered that the committee meet at the State Capitol at Annapolis on Thursday the 21st inst., for the purpose of presenting the memorial.

On motion of Mr. F. Cooke, the Treasurer was ordered to pay over all future collections made by him to the President of the Society.

The subject of fixing the salaries of the officers of the Society was then taken up—Mr. Bowie offered the following resolution, which was concurred in:

"That in the event of the usual Annual Exhibition of the Society being held the salary of the Secretary be fixed at \$50, that of the Marshal at \$100, and that of the Treasurer at 5 per cent. upon such monies as may be collected by him."

The Committee then adjourned.

Test, SAMUEL SANDS, Gen. Sec'y.

FLORICULTURE—February 1858.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by W. D. Brackenridge, Florist and Pomologist, Georgetown, Balt. Co., Md.

Green and Hot-house Department.—Under this head we last month named a few plants, as examples of a set of things, which if placed in a low temperature, and kept moderately dry, would afterwards, with good treatment, amply repay with a profusion of bloom, the cultivator for his trouble, and we promised to state, in what such treatment should consist; in so doing, we shall only give an example or two under each head, of the kinds of plants under consideration, so that any intelligent gardener can apply our remarks to plants possessing a similar character to those named: Example 1st—Allamanda and Solandra—towards the latter end of the month, prune back all the weak growths to short spurs on the old stocks, leaving only a few of the strong shoots of last year's growth, these in most instances will be cut out, or shortened back next year, and others introduced in their places, on what is called the renewal system; turn the plants out of the pots, and with a blunt pointed stick relieve all the matted roots around the ball, using a sharp knife to cut them well back, then shake a portion of the old earth from the remaining roots, and return the plants into the same sized pots, using a compost of half well rotted manure or leaf mould, the other half to consist of equal parts of friable loam and sand, well broken and mixed together, but not sifted; when finished, tie the plants neatly up to stalks; but as some species have a climbing habit, these can be trained around three or four stakes in a spiral manner; the pots may then be plunged nearly up to the brim in a tan bed or one made up of oak leaves and saw-dust, which is better; the temperature of this bed should range between 70 and 80°, and when such a bed is not available, then place them in the warmest part of the green or hot-house, where the atmospheric tem-

perature varies from 60 to 75°, using water but sparingly at first, until the pots become filled with roots, when they ought to be shifted into pots of a larger size, syringing slightly in the mornings with tepid water, in order to make the buds start freely into leaf.

2d. *Clerodendron* and *Erythrina*—the majority of the species of these two genera, in order to make them bloom freely, should have the young shoots shortened back to the old wood, and some species of the latter, as *E. laurifolia* and *Crista-galli*, require to be cut down to within a few inches of the roots, in order to make them flower well; the after treatment of this section is similar to that recommended for the first. But most of the species of *Erythrina*, if kept in a dormant state until the month of May, and then planted out in the open ground like *Dahlia*s, will form objects of great beauty during the latter part of summer, when they flower and produce seeds freely.

3d. *Fuchsia*, *Cestrum*, *Barnadesia*, &c., &c.—when large plants of these are wanted, the lateral branches should be cut back to within a few inches of the main stem, or so, that when the plant starts into growth it may form a pyramid; but in some kinds of *Fuchsias*, where the lateral branches have a tendency to grow pendent, the lower ones may be cut close to the main stem for two or three feet upwards, and by shortening the terminal branches a little, and afterwards permitting these only to grow, a graceful standard may thus be produced; but to grow handsome specimens of the *Fuchsia*, we prefer starting with plants struck from the tips of young shoots in January or February, and afterwards stimulated into rapid growth by a little bottom heat, in a warm humid atmosphere, and shifted from time to time into larger pots; by this method, plants from three to four feet high, with the lower branches hanging over the sides of the pots, and the whole covered with bloom, from top to bottom, may be obtained by mid summer. The soil best suited for these plants, is a compost of well decayed leaf mould, manure, loam and sand, in about equal proportions, but for *Barnadesia*, the manure may be omitted, observing that the latter receive plenty of under drainage, as most of the species in our collections are natives of dry regions on the slopes of the Andes of South America. The temperature best adapted to this section, would be between 60 and 75°.

4th. *Alstramaria*, and *Tropaeolum*—all the species of both these genera, are herbaceous, and are either singular in their habit, or beautiful in the form and color of their flowers, but unfortunately we seldom see any of them in a high state of cultivation; this remark is most applicable to the various *Alstramarias* that have come under our notice; all the species of which have thick succulent rootlets, few in number and fragile in consistency, with stems arising from the point of a short underground rhizoma, and when the plants are turned out of the pots to receive fresh earth, it will be found that the fleshy roots are all coiled round at the bottom of the ball, and even with the greatest of care, many will cling to the pot, and others break in handling the ball; all such mutilated roots will perish back to the stock, thereby injuring the plant for blooming that season, and such plants would have flowered better had they been let alone. To grow fine large specimens, we adopt the following practice; with a hammer we break out in small pieces, the whole of the bottom of the pot containing the plant we are about to shift, taking care not to bruise the rootlets; we then take a pot of a

larger size, place plenty of drainage in the bottom, over which an inch or two of earth is laid, on this we place the plant with its broken pot, then fill up with earth between the two, to the brim, and finish by top-dressing the whole; but this process of shifting ought to be performed in the fall, or so soon as the old flower stems decay, the plants will then make new rootlets during the winter in the dry earth, and no water should be given them, until the stems make their appearance above ground, when they should be removed from under the green-house stage, where they have stood, and placed in a light warm part of the house to bloom. Tubers of *Tropaeolum tricolorum*, *Azureum*, *Brachyceras* and *Pentaphyllum*, put in 4 inch pots, which must be well drained, and just before the flower buds begin to appear, they ought to be shifted into 6 inch pots, breaking the bottoms out as recommended for the *Alstramarias*, and these charmingly beautiful and delicate plants should, so soon as their thready stems make their appearance above ground, have a globular or fan shaped wire trellis fixed in the pot, on which they can be neatly trained. The compost best adapted to the growth of both the above genera, is a light loam, well incorporated with leaf mould and sand. There are other strong growing, highly ornamental species of *Tropaeums*—as *Lobbiana*, *Aduncum*, *Mages* and its varieties, but these succeed well under ordinary culture, flowering freely in our green-houses during the winter months, on which account they are very desirable.

Camellias.—Continue to graft and in-arch, where duplicates are wanted; seedling plants possessing no merit in their flowers—make good stocks to in-arch upon; persevere in impregnating such flowers as show a stigma, with good varieties, that is, if you have a desire to excel in raising superior new kinds; pick off all decayed flowers, and shift such plants as require it.

Cinerarias, *Calceolarias*, *Verbenas* and *Schizanthuses*—where strong flowering plants are wanted, will require to be shifted into large pots; put in cuttings of *Verbenas*, these will make fine plants for turning out into the flower border in May.

Gladiolus, *Gandavensis*, *Cardinalis*, *Floribundus*, and other choice sorts.—Place in pots for early blooming in the green-house.

Pelargoniums—If not shifted last month, should be attended to now; 8 or 10 inch pots are good sizes to grow large specimens in; syringe overhead, and fumigate with tobacco when the aphid (green fly,) makes its appearance.

Ten-week Stocks and other tender *Annuals*—may now be sown, so as to have strong plants for turning out early into the flower border.

Monthly Carnations—Stuck in the Fall, and now running into bloom, will require to be shifted into larger pots.

Oxalis Hirta, and other species, done flowering, should be sparingly watered.

*Dahlia*s—such kinds as are wanted to be propagated from by cuttings, may now be potted and placed in a warm part of the green-house.

Gloxinias, *Gesnerias* and the remainder of the *Achimenes* roots—can be potted this month; a little bone dust or charcoal, is a good thing to mix with the earth in which to grow these plants; see and attend to draining the pots well.

Propagation.—Now is a good time to put in cuttings of such green and hot-house plants as have started into growth; sow seeds of such plants as you may have saved, or received, place both these and the cuttings on a gentle bottom heat.

Roses now in bloom, and such as are advancing towards it, should be fumigated with tobacco, and syringed in clear weather with soft water.

Azaleas—many of these will be in flower now; give a liberal supply of water at the root, and syringe overhead occasionally to keep the Thrips and red spider down.

Cold Frames and Pits—in these, the late mild weather will have started many plants into growth, to retard this early movement, give air freely when the weather will permit; water the plants but very sparingly, and see that mice are not eating them, if so, a little arsenic mixed with corn meal fried in lard, strewed about in the frame will soon put an end to the pests.

Open Grounds.—During the month, when the ground is in proper condition, double Ranunculuses and Anemones may be planted.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN.—We have seen this new corn highly recommended in various Southern papers. It was grown quite extensively at the South last season, and so far as we can learn, fully sustained the high character given it by the proprietor, and others, and we believe that it is a valuable variety. We have ordered some of it from Mr. Peabody. We clip the following from the Columbus Inquirer:

Peabody's Prolific Corn.—In our paper of the 6th October last, we gave an account of our visit to Peabody's corn field, for the purpose of examining the ear on the stalk, the number of ears on each, &c. We found all which had been said of its prolific nature fully verified, and in order that our readers might not charge us with exaggerated ideas of its supposed yield, we then stated that, in our opinion, 60 to 80 bushels per acre would be a moderate estimate. The corn has since been accurately measured, and our estimate found to be under the mark, a long way—for its actual yield was *ninety-two bushels and a peck per acre*—the whole 25 acres producing *two thousand three hundred and six bushels!* In justice to Mr. Peabody, we feel bound to make the correction, which we do with pleasure. This immense yield also attracted the attention of the recent Agricultural Fair in Alabama, which awarded the highest premium to Mr. Peabody for the largest yield on 25 acres of corn. Mr. P., on Tuesday last, showed us this premium, consisting of two magnificent silver goblets, richly chased, and valued at \$50.—These in connexion with a beautiful gold medal, of large size, for his premium strawberries, are elegant tributes to Mr. P.'s energetic labor and industry in producing such rare specimens of his skill in husbandry.

But it appears that the celebrity of this corn is not confined to the South merely. The Clinton (Oneida Co.) Herald, in the state of New York, puts forth the following notice concerning it:

Excelcissima.—The tallest corn that the Kirkland sun ever shone upon was raised during the past season by E. B. Lucas. The average height of the stalks was fourteen feet. A ladder was used in binding together the tops of the stocks. Many of the stalks yielded twelve ears apiece, and some of the ears were twenty-rowed, others sixteen rowed or less. The whole yield was at the rate of two hundred bushels per acre. This variety of corn was introduced by Mr. C. A. Peabody, of Colum-

bus, Ga., and is called "Peabody's Prolific." It requires a long season and careful cultivation. It ripens readily on Long Island, and is well worth the attention of Oneida farmers.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—In our last, we expressed the confident belief, that the darkest period in the monetary difficulties of our country, had passed by, and that a revival of business and confidence would soon be felt. We are gratified in being able to say, that all the signs of the times strengthen our faith, and that we will soon emerge from the gloom with which we have been surrounded—and in the language of a cotemporary, "whilst this revival will be hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by the thousands who have been oppressed and retarded in their operations for several months, it is to be hoped that the lessons of the past will not be altogether forgotten, and that the impulsive and enthusiastic will not be carried away into new excesses. We fully agree, however, with Senator Seward, that the causes of the disaster are gone, and that a good time is coming."

The following is the remark alluded to, of Gov. Seward, in a recent debate in the U. S. Senate, on the Treasury Note bill:

"In my judgment, the acceleration of business is going to be rapid just in proportion to the rapidity with which business has declined; and I expect to see every day, and every hour of every day, marked by a rise in the prosperity of the country, graduated just exactly by the suddenness of the depression. The causes of the disaster are gone. I think there is nothing before us but a great revival of business, and plethora of money to revive it in all departments. I may be mistaken in this, but I am willing to stand by it."

PREMIUM MOWING MACHINES.—It will be remembered that at the U. S. Agricultural Society's exhibition, at Louisville, the awards of premiums for Reapers, and Reapers & Mowers combined, and other machinery, were announced, but, the report on simple *Mowers* was not ready, and was promised at a future day. The awards were announced at the late meeting of the Society in Washington city, in an elaborate report made from the Committee by Jno. Stanton Gould, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y. The following are the awards:

First premium—Gold Medal and Diploma—to Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio—Miller & Aultman's patent.

Second premium—Silver Medal—to Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.—Manny's patent with Wood's improvement.

Third premium—Bronze Medal—to Martin Hal-lenbeck, of Albany, N. Y.

Diplomas awarded as follows:

To T. D. Burrall, of Geneva, N. Y., for simplicity of construction and solidity of workmanship.

To R. L. Allen of New York, for concave knife blade, and general excellence of material and superior workmanship.

To Buffalo Agricultural Machine Works, Buffalo, New York, for cheapness and ingenious adaptation of cutter to uneven surfaces.

GREAT GATHERING AT RICHMOND, VA.—There will be a great gathering at Richmond on 22d February, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington monument. We hope to be there, but if not, those of our subscribers who may be present, will oblige us by calling at P. Johnston & Bro's store, 115 Main street, Richmond, and pay their indebtedness to the Farmer. Mr. Johnston will also receive new subscriptions.

The sixteen Angora goats recently landed at Boston, from the bark *Guyhead*, were imported by Col. Richard France, and Dr. J. E. P. Boulden, of this city. The two broad tailed sheep included in the lot, belong to Wm. McDonald, Esq., of this city also. They have arrived in this city.

BLOOD MANURE.

291 Sharp street, Baltimore Jan. 25th, 1858.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—I would respectfully beg leave to call public attention to a Patent obtained by me, for manufacturing the blood, offal and bones of large cities, into a concentrated preparation of salts of ammonia and super-phosphate of lime, being convinced that my Patent is the only workable process yet brought forward; and being content to abide a fair trial of my preparation, I shall say nothing of a resuscitated Patent that has been lately brought into the market. I will give my personal attention to introducing my invention in cities, and shall settle in Baltimore, being convinced that this is the great market for fertilizers, and where a good one will be appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

LAWRENCE REID.

A NEW BREED OF SHEEP.

D. J. Browne, Esq., the head of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office, has received a very interesting letter from R. L. Pell, of Massachusetts, concerning a new breed of sheep which has lately been imported from China. Three years since, a Mr. Theodore Smith imported three ewes from Nankin, from which he obtained, in twenty months, seventy-two sheep. One ewe produced twelve lambs in fifteen months—three, four, and five at a birth—and they commenced breeding at four and a half months old. This breed are perfectly hardy, having endured the past severe winter without any shelter, producing lambs constantly, which bore the cold as well as the old sheep, and matured rapidly. They will not jump fences, either stone or wood. The flock were separated last season from a rye-field by a cobble stone wall, two and a half feet high, over which they never attempted to pass; nor can they be driven over any description of fence. The fibre of their wool is exceedingly strong, and the fleece heavy. The mutton cannot possibly be surpassed, as it is entirely free from the strong flavor usual to sheep, and is tender, juicy, and delicious. The tails are broad, and when properly prepared much resemble marrow, and form a delightful morsel for the epicure.—*Washington States.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers and Planters will soon be looking out for spring supplies, we therefore refer them to our

advertising pages, where they will find almost everything they may require. Among the new advertisements, will be found offered, by

F. Trowbridge, New Haven, Conn., Cranberry, Blackberry, and a variety of other plants, &c.

D. J. Griscom, Woodberry, N. J., a great variety Fir Trees, Pines, &c., for lawns, gardens, parks, cemeteries, &c.

John Saul, Washington, D. C., choice flower and garden seed of every kind—also Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Wm. Prince & Co., Flushing, N. Y., have ready their priced catalogue of fruit and ornamental Trees, &c.

A. W. Sweeney, Buchanan, Md., choice melon seed, with full directions for cultivating, &c.

B. M. Walton, Plymouth, Mass., Fear Seeds, and Pear Seedlings, &c.

Wm. A. Dunnington, Baltimore, fine ground plaster.

Farms.—W. A. Batchelor, Cottage P. O. Md., has a tract of land near Washington city. A tract of 525 acres in Fr. Wm., and Farquair Co., Va., application to be made at this office. S. A. M. Leland, Heathsville, Va., a small farm in Northumberland Co. Va., N. D. Norris, Carroll Co. Md., a tract on B. & O. R. R., in that county.

Mr. Dorphley, of Ky., wants a small fruit farm on the Chesapeake Bay. Charles A. Clark, of Whitesville, Va. has ten fine farms to rent for the year 1859. W. H. Jordan, Smithfield, Va., has a farm of 600 acres, which he offers for \$8000.

Dr. Reid offers a new fertilizer in our market, or rather, claims under his patent, which he has shown us, that his patent is the only workable patent by which blood, &c., is made into manure. We know nothing farther of it than the advertisement and a short communication from the Dr. explains. Dr. R., however, has evidences of the highest character, from chemical institutions in New York, of his talent as a chemist.

Samuel Ault & Son, Baltimore, offer their spring supply of Seeds—flower and vegetable.

Isaac Pullen, Hightstown, N. J., is ready with his supply of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seeds—vegetable, field, flower, tree and fruit.

Bibb & Co., Baltimore, are ready to furnish all kinds of Stoves, Iron Work, &c.; also Corn and Cob Mills, Agricultural Boilers, &c.

S. W. Ficklin, Charlottesville, Va., improved Albemarle Pigs, and Durham stock.

Geo. F. Curwen, West Haverford, Pa., Essex Pigs.

J. J. & F. Turner, Baltimore, renew their offer of De Burg's Super-phosphate of Lime.

J. S. Rees & Co., also renew their offer to supply the Manipulated Guano.

W. Grange & Co. Baltimore, offer Bone Dust.

S. Sands & Worthington, (Farmer office) Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, in any quantity. Also, Peabody's Prolific Corn.

Wm. Child, Baltimore, also Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, and Poudrette.

R. Johnson, Baltimore, at Builders' Depot, all kinds of Sash, Doors, and other building materials.

Wm. Norris, Baltimore, offers California Guano—a new article in this market, which embraces the most valuable constituents of the Peruvian and Phosphatic Guanos—and gives analyses of it from a number of Chemists.

GUANO! CALIFORNIA GUANO.

From Elide Island, Lat. 28° North Pacific. 1,000 Tons now in store and for sale.

ANALYSES.

LABORATORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, }
Annapolis, Md., Jan. 11th, 1858.

*Report of Analysis of a Sample of Guano from the Coast
of California.*

Volatile Elements, containing some free Ammonia and other highly azotised elements,.....	42.30
Water,.....	18.90
Sand and insoluble Earthy Matter,.....	04.70
Carbonaceous matter,.....	03.00
Phosphoric Acid,.....	11.00
Potash and Soda,.....	09.60
Lime, Magnesia, and other bases, not estimated sepa- rately,.....	09.50
	100.00

— This Guano is characterized by a very large propor-
tion of Potash.

Signed,

DAVID STEWART, M. D.

Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

No. 29 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, }
Baltimore, Jan. 5th, 1858.

*Report of Analysis of a Guano from California—for Wm.
Norris, Esq., of Baltimore City.*

An average sample of the above, which was taken by
myself from a lot of 5 bags, now at your warehouse, was
analyzed, and found to be composed as follows:

Bone Phosphate of Lime, containing of Phosphoric Acid, 8.17 }	17.83
Bone Phosphate of Magnesia, containing of Phosphoric Acid, 3.63 }	11.80 6.68
Alkaline Salts,.....	7.60
Sand, and a trace of Per-oxide of Iron,.....	1.30
Organic matter,.....	34.68
“ capable of producing ammonia, 10.30.	31.91
Water.....	100.

CHAS. BICKELL, Ph. D.

I have analyzed two samples of Guano for Mr. Geo. G.
Hobson. They yielded as follows:

No. 1. —Phosphate of Lime,.....	34.16
Urato of Ammonia,.....	
Phosphate,.....	
Muriate,.....	42.90
Sulphate,.....	
Chloride of Sodium,.....	3.91
Sulphate of Soda, &c. }.....	2.68
Undecomposed Organic Matter,.....	3.11
Silica and Alumina,.....	14.00
Water, (including loss,).....	100.00
No. 2. —Phosphate of Lime,.....	32.55
Urato of Ammonia,.....	
Phosphate,.....	
Muriate,.....	49.84
Sulphate,.....	

For its Ammonia this Guano, as will be seen from the above analysis, is little inferior to the Peruvian, while for
its many other fertilizing qualities, especially its Potash, Soda and Phosphoric Acid, it is believed by agricultural
chemists to be superior.

Its cost to the consumer will be little more than half that now paid for the Peruvian, while it is thought that the
actual results from its use, will not be surpassed by any Guano whatever.

In texture it resembles coarse snuff, and being entirely free from lumps and sufficiently moist, is ready for imme-
diate use, without the slightest preparation.

It is expected that about 10,000 tons tons will arrive monthly, and it will be offered to wholesale dealers by the
cargo in bulk, upon very favorable terms.

Feb-11

WM. NORRIS, 19 German-st., Baltimore.

Chloride of Sodium, }.....	4.33
Sulphate of Soda, &c. }.....	2.18
Undecomposed Organic Matter,.....	2.94
Silica or Alumina,.....	8.10
Water, with loss,.....	100.00

Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
New York, September 29, 1857.

Analysis of average sample of Guano, from ship Crmet,
received January 2d, 1858—as received it contained 19 per
cent. of Water—when air dried it contained

Moisture,.....	4.50
Volatile Organic Matter, viz: Urates, Humates and Ammoniacal Salts,.....	52.75
Phosphates of Lime and Magnesia,.....	29.50
Alkaline Salts and Soluble Phosphates,.....	8.25
Silica or Sand,.....	4.00
	100.00

Proportion Soluble in Water,..... 51. per cent.
Proportion of Ammonia existing as free
and latent,..... 14.15 per cent.

ISAIAH DECK, M. D., Analytical Chemist.
Laboratory Diary, vol. 8, folio 27.

Analysis of two samples of Guano, for Mr. Geo. Hobson, by
Dr. ISAAH DECK, received September 29th, completed
October 9th, 1857.

	SAMPLE No. 1.	No. 2.
Volatile Organic Matters, consisting of Urates, Humates and Salts, and compounds of Ammonia,.....	56.00	59.00
Soluble and Bone Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia,.....	30.00	28.50
Sulphate of Lime, or Gypsum,.....	2.00	2.50
Soda and Potash Salts,.....	4.50	4.00
Silica or Sand,.....	3.50	2.80
Combined Moisture,.....	4.00	4.00
	100.00	100.00

Yield of Potential and actual Ammonia:
No. 1, 15.50 per cent.—No. 2, 14.25 per cent.

40 Bolton Street, Baltimore, January 6th, 1858.

Wm. Norris, Esq.—Dear Sir:

The sample of California Guano which I took from five
bags in your store, gave me, upon analysis, the following
results:

Water, Organic Matter & Ammoniacal Salts,.....	66.67
Containing of Ammonia,.....	
Lime,.....	6.11
Phosphoric Acid,.....	11.91
Equivalent to Bone Phosphate of Lime,.....	24.81
Sand and Gravel,.....	3.68
Other Matters not estimated,.....	11.63
	100.00

This analysis shows the Guano in question to be of the
same character as Peruvian Guano, and very little inferior
to that article. The action of the two guanos upon the
soil will be the same. Respectfully, yours, &c.
A. SNOWDEN PIGGOTT.

SPRING GARDEN SEEDS.

THORBURN'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE, FIELD AND FRUIT SEEDS, for 1885, with directions for cultivating Vegetables—is now ready, and will be sent to applicants enclosing a three cent stamp.

The subscribers offer of the growth of 1887, and of the very finest qualities, their usual extensive assortment of SEEDS, comprising many novelties, and every tested desirable variety known in the several departments of VEGETABLE, FIELD, FLOWER, TREE AND FRUIT SEEDS.

They would particularly call the attention of cultivators and amateurs, to the following

CHOICE PEAS.

EXTRA EARLY DANIEL O'ROURKE, the earliest known.

EXTRA EARLY SANGSTER'S, No. 1, a great favorite.

" " **TOM THUMBS**, very fine growing—but 8 inches high.

EARLY SEBASTOPOL, new and good.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, one of the very best.

DWARF AND FALL SUGAR, edible pods.

HAIR'S DWARF MAMMOTH, superb.

HARRISON'S GLORY AND PERFECTION, new and very productive.

NAPOLEON & EUGENIE, both new and early wrinkled.

EPH'S MONARCH.

EPH'S LORD RAGLAN, both new and superb.

CARTER'S VICTORIA, fine wrinkled.

BRITISH QUEEN, one of the best late—with 30 other standard sorts, for which see Catalogue.

Also,
EARLY PARIS, NONPAREIL, and LENORMAND'S CAULIFLOWER.

EARLY WAKEFIELD, OX HEART, and WINNING-STADT CABBAGE.

EARLY AND GIANT WHITE AND RED SOLID CELERY.

PRIZE CUCUMBERS, for Frames.

EARLY TOMATOES.

SWEET, SPANISH, and BULL-NOSED PEPPER.

EARLY CURLED LETTUCE.

EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

EXTRA EARLY TURNIP BEET.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

WINTER CHERRY, or STRAWBERRY TOMATO.

APPLE and PEAR SEEDS.

MAHALEB CHERRY PITS.

HAVANA TOBACCO SEED.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, or CHINESE POTATO.

With thousands of other SEEDS, of the same superior qualities as have heretofore afforded such universal satisfaction, and which can be recommended with the fullest confidence as unsurpassed for genuineness.

AFRICAN IMPHÉE, genuine, as raised by M. L. Wray, \$1 per lb.

SORGHUM, or CHINESE SUGAR CANE, 25 cts. per lb.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The collection this season is unusually large and choice, embracing many novelties.

Orders by mail will have immediate attention.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

15 John street, New York.



AULT'S

CELEBRATED

English Garden Seeds.

WE HAVE now in store and offer for sale, our large and varied assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, embracing in part **AULT'S EARLY SHORT-TOP SCARLET** and other RADISHES, **EXTRA EARLY, EARLY, and LATE PEAS**, **AULT'S PREMIUM LARGE FLAT DUTCH, LARGE DRUMHEAD, SAVOY**, and all other CABBAGES, **CAULIFLOWER, TOMATO, BEETS, PARSNIPS**, and all other GARDEN SEEDS, all of which are of the same superior quality as those sold by us last and former years, which gave so much satisfaction. Also, a large and choice collection of **ENGLISH FLOWER SEEDS** for sale, wholesale and retail.

SAML AULT & SON,
Corner Calvert and Water-sts., Baltimore.

N. B.—Papers put up neatly for retailing. Catalogue of Garden Seeds, and Descriptive Catalogue of Flower Seeds, can be had on application.



SAUL'S NURSERY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully calls the attention of Nurserymen, Planters, &c., to his extensive stock of **FRUIT, SHADE, EVERGREEN and ORNAMENTAL TREES**, which are of finest quality, and low in price.

20,000 DWARF PEARS, choicest varieties, Native and European, those best suited to the Quince stock—very fine trees.

15,000 PEACH TREES, standard varieties splendid trees.

APPLES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, QUINCES, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, CURRANTS, &c.

STRAWBERRIES, a very extensive collection of the newest foreign and native sorts.

500,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 to 6, and 6 to 8 inches, transplanted, stocky and well rooted.

20,000 CHINESE ARBORVITÆ, 2 year seedlings.

15,000 SILVER MAPLE SEEDLINGS.

RHUBARB—Victoria, Prince Albert, Grey Eagle, Randal's Early Prolific and other fine kinds.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—with all articles pertaining to the business, cheap.

JOHN SAUL,
Washington City, D. C.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.



ISAAC PULLEN, Hightstown, N. J.

OFFERS for sale the coming Spring, a large assortment of **FRUIT TREES**, embracing Standard and Dwarf PEARS, Standard and Dwarf APPLES, Standard and Dwarf CHERRIES, PEACH, &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, both evergreen and deciduous, at greatly reduced prices. Special inducements will be offered to dealers and planters, and to companies about ornamenting cemeteries and public grounds.

A **TRADE LIST** will be furnished to wholesale dealers and Nurserymen. A **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE** is published annually, and will be forwarded on application. Persons ordering either, will please enclose a stamp.

Address, **ISAAC PULLEN,**
febl-2t Hightstown, Mercer Co., N. J.

Valuable Farm For Sale in Isle Wight Co. Va.

Springfield, on a branch of the Chuckatuck Creek, about 600 acres, 200 cleared and under cultivation, producing fine crops—the sweet potato crop and melons pay well, the former paying \$100 per acre; 500 choice fruit trees, which with good management, will pay the interest on the purchase money—there is a large brick dwelling, 2 kitchens, 2 smoke-houses, 3 barns, corn crib; stabling for 10 horses; is well watered, excellent bold spring of water near the door, the place is healthy; two of the oldest men in the county, (76 and 82,) live on the adjoining farms—very convenient to market. The stock, utensils, crops, &c., will also be sold if desired. \$8000 will be taken for the farm, the owner being engaged in merchandizing, cannot conveniently attend to it. Apply to **W. H. JORDAN**, Smithfield, Va., or to the editors of the Farmer, by whom a fuller description will be shown.

REID'S PATENT ANIMAL FERTILIZER.

THIS article is a highly nitrogenized Super-phosphate of Lime, with animal matter and salts of Ammonia, prepared by the action of acids on animal matter and bone dust.

Prof. Lawrence Reid having obtained a Patent for his article, wishes to say, that his is the only workable patent in the United States, and that he will be ready to give every information to those interested, at his residence, 291 SHARP STREET, BALTIMORE.

Rights for States and Counties for sale.
Prof. L. REID will also give instructions in **CHEMISTRY**, and pay particular attention to Chemical Analysis.

febl-1t

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.

BIBB & CO.

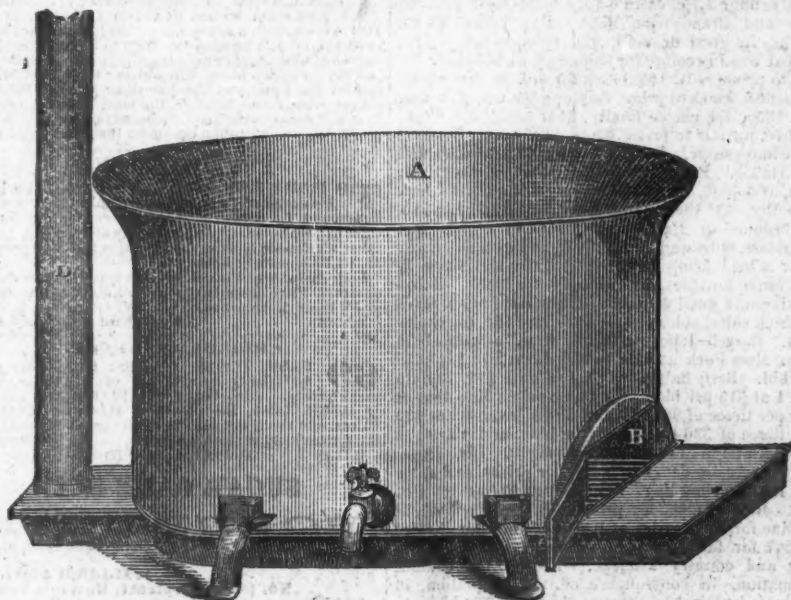
Successors to Robbins & Bibb, at the Old Stand,

No. 39 Light street, Baltimore,

Manufacturers of HOT AIR FURNACES, FIRE PLACE STOVES, COPPER AND TIN WARE.
PARLOR STOVES & GRATES, COOKING STOVES, RANGES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

Also,

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILLS, AGRICULTURAL BOILERS, &c.



The Boilers, as represented in the above cut, are being made very extensively by the subscribers. They are considered by all who have seen them, to be far superior to anything of the kind ever before gotten up. The principal objection resting against Agricultural Boilers, heretofore, has been the very great trouble and annoyance in emptying them of their contents, requiring to use a dipper or ladle, which occupies a great deal of time, besides running a risk of scalding the operator. Not so, however, with the above Caldron; they being cast all in one piece, are emptied of their contents by means of a large tap or spicket at the bottom. And again, the objection of cracking by spilling water over upon the side while heated, is entirely overcome in the above; the water surrounding the fire, the outside never becomes so heated but that the hand can easily be borne upon it while the contents are boiling. The Caldrons are fitted for the use of coal or wood, and are warranted to work successfully and economically—are safe wherever placed—and being portable can be moved from place to place without difficulty.

They are made of the following sizes and prices:

Price of 2 Barrel, 60 Gallon, Caldron Furnace,	\$34
" 3 " 90 " " "	40
" 4 " 120 " " "	62
" 6 " 250 " " "	125

At small expense it can be converted into a steam boiler. It is a cast iron kettle, with a flange at the top, to which a cover can easily be attached, to match the flange of the kettle; a few bolts fasten the cover and kettle together, thus forming a steam boiler. The cover can easily be removed when the operator wishes to use the kettle as a caldron, and as easily replaced when he wishes to use it as a steam boiler.

It is furnished with flexible pipes of vulcanised India rubber, which may be shifted about at pleasure, to convey steam into tubs, barrels, vats or steam boxes, for cooking food for stock, heating water for farmers' use, washing clothes, scalding hogs, &c. steaming timber for carriage, plough, chair or shingle makers, soap making, lard rendering, &c. &c.—all with as little fire under the boiler as is used in an ordinary cook stove.

The cost of converting the Caldron into a steamer, will be about \$10 to \$12.

For County and State rights for sale.
Manufactured wholesale and retail by

BIBB & Co.

39 Light street, Baltimore, Md.

Feb 1-58

BALTIMORE MARKET—Jan. 27.

We have no special feature to notice in the markets this month—confidence is being restored, and the banks of Maryland, Pennsylvania and other States, it is expected will in a few days resume specie payment. Affairs in Europe are also settling down and gradually improving, but there it will take much longer time for them to resume their former position than is necessary in this country, in consequence of the greater elasticity in the character and disposition of our people. There appears to be a great scarcity of Pork in North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, and heavy sales have been made in this city for those sections, both of live and slaughtered pork.

We quote Howard st. flour \$4.50, City Mills \$4.62; western extra 5a5.25; Howard st. 5.25a5.50, and shipping brands City Mills 5.25a5.50; Baltimore family flour 7.75; extra 6.75. Corn Meal 3.25 for City and Brandywine Mills. Rye Flour \$3.12. Grain, in good demand, and receipts not heavy. Wheat was in request for shipment, at 105a112c for fair to prime reds, 105a113c. for ord. to fair white; 120a130c. good to prime shipping parcels of white, and 135c. for choice family flour samples. Corn, 53a57c. for fair to prime white, 56a58a60c. for good to prime yellow. Oats, Va. and Md., 30a33c. and Pa. 34a35c. Rye, Pa. 75, Md. 68a70. Clover Seed, firm, at 5.75a6, for prime lots; inferior qualities less. Timothy, by the quantity, \$2.50; retail \$3a3.50. Provisions—in Bulk Meat a sale of 20,000 lbs. shoulders, sides and hams, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 cents. Bulk, Meat is held firmly at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for shoulders; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents for sides, and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for hams. Bacon continues in good demand, but the light stock tends to check sales; sides at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a 9c., and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for shoulders. Barreled pork is quite firm, a sale of 50 bbls. Mess Pork at \$15; prime do at \$13.25a13.50 per bbl. Beef, Baltimore packed mess \$18, and do No. 1 at \$15 per bbl. We quote prime Mess Beef at \$30 per tierce of 304 lbs. and India Mess do. at \$32 per tierce of 336 lbs. Lard in bbls. and tierces at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Western at 9a9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. Live Hogs; the drovers are demanding higher prices, and some few lots of prime Hogs were sold at \$7 per 100 lbs. net. Rice 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for prime. In Sugars, a slight decline for N. Orleans, at 5.75a7.25, and for P. Rico 6.25a7 for fair to prime. Whiskey, Ohio 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ a21, city and country 20a20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Tobacco, is without animation, in consequence of the stagnation in business in Europe—there are less than 100 hhd's. in market, and there will be little done till spring opens. Wool is dull, unwashed 18a20c., tub washed 25a30, No. 1 pulled 18a22, pulled Merino 23a27, com. fleece, 22a26, quar. to half blood 28a32. Beef Cattle, range from 3 to \$5 on the hoof, equal to \$6a9 net, averaging \$4 gross. Sheep as well as Cattle, are in moderate supply, prices ranging from 3.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs. gross, prime lots would bring higher rates.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN.

A SMALL LOT expected, (see notice in January Farmer)—for sale at the Farmer office. feb-17

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED.—We are prepared to furnish this Seed in any quantity, from 1 to 500 bushels, warranted pure. Price 35 cents per quart. A liberal discount to those who buy to sell again. The postage, if sent by mail, is 75 cents per quart. Apply at the American Farmer office.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON.

Also, IMPHIE SEED, \$1 per pound, besides postage. feb-17

TEN FARMS OF 300 ACRES EACH, FOR RENT, 1859.

I HAVE for rent, TEN (10) FARMS OF 300 ACRES each, situated on Staunton River, Halifax county, Va., not far above where the Richmond and Danville Railroad crosses the river, which gives the best facilities possible, to the markets of Richmond, Baltimore and New York. The land is equal to any in Virginia.

I have built most comfortable and convenient brick DWELLINGS; and all necessary Out Houses, including Barns, Granaries, &c., on each farm, and the fertility of the land, together with the comfort, convenience and beauty of the brick dwellings and out-houses, would warrant my having the very first families of Virginia for my tenants.

To a number of persons or families from the same neighborhood or State, wishing to cultivate GOOD LAND, no better opportunity can be offered. They must, however, come well recommended in character and capacity.

My Post Office is Whiteville, Halifax Co., Va.
feb-17 CHARLES A. CLARK.

A SMALL FARM WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to remove to this State from Kentucky, wishes to obtain a FARM, of about 100 Acres, with a house and orchard, and near the Bay, in Maryland or Virginia—the farm to be suitable for raising fruit and marketing, particularly the former. Any one having such a place, will address L. H. DORPHEY, care of the Editors of the American Farmer, Baltimore, stating price, terms, location, the most direct conveyance to it, and other particulars. The advertiser will be here 1st March, and will then decide on the purchase. feb-17

PURE BONE DUST.

TO FARMERS, &c.—10,000 bushels of this invaluable Fertilizer, warranted pure unadulterated Ground Bones, and its perfect genuineness certified by the State Chemist, whose analysis may be seen at our office. Among other invaluable elements, it contains the large proportion of 56.3 Phosphate of Lime.

For sale in three-bushel bags, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price 65 cents per bushel, bags 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each, or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, if returned. W. GRANGE & CO.
feb-17 119 Lombard street, Baltimore.

BUILDERS' DEPOT.

69 SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, FRAMES, **69**
HOT-BED SASH, &c. of Baltimore
manufacture. Also DRESSED FLOORING and other LUMBER, Lime, Bricks, Hair, Hardware, Glass, Oil, Paints, and every description of BUILDING MATERIALS, at the lowest market rates. Address, R. JOHNSON,
feb-17 69 Pratt-st., near Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

SUGAR CANE SEED

POUDRETTE.
POUDRETTE and Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, in lots to suit purchasers, for Sale by
WILLIAM CHILD,
No. 82 South street, Bowly's Wharf.
feb-17

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ADVERTISING SHEET.

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE OF GUANOS AND OTHER MANURES,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STOCK OF ALL KINDS, &c., &c.

The subscribers continue their Agency for the purchase of PERUVIAN, COLOMBIAN, MEXICAN and other GUANOS, and the various manufactured MANURES, and those who may entrust their purchases to them, may rest assured of obtaining the purest and best articles. Orders must be accompanied with the cash to secure prompt attention.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,

Publishers American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

[From the *Angelic*, N. Y., Reporter, of Nov. 17, 1857.]

IMPORTANT VERDICT.—The case of *Page vs. Ferry*, to which we referred in our last issue, is one of more than ordinary interest, as it involves the exclusive control of all the Circular Saw Mills used for sawing lumber from ordinary saw logs throughout the United States.—*Detroit paper.*

There has been another suit tried since the above—*PAGE vs WESTERVELT*—in which the same points were at issue, and both resulted in favor of the plaintiff; both were tried at Detroit, before Ross Wilkin, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The plaintiff claims that all Circular Saws used for that purpose, which have guides near the edge in combination with end play to the shaft, are controlled by his patent, and that no one has any right to use them without a license from him.

The defence was put on the grounds:

1st. That from the drawings and specifications in the plaintiff's patent the mills could not be constructed.

2d. That the patent was useless, as better lumber could be made without the plaintiff's improvements.

3d. That there had been no infringement by defendant.

The trial lasted a fortnight, and was closely litigated in every point.

The verdict was in favor of the plaintiff on all the issues, thereby giving him the complete control of that class of mills. There are many thousands of them in operation, and the demand for them is daily increasing. The charge of the Court was in favor of plaintiff on nearly every legal question which arose in the case, and was substantially the same as Judge McLean on the first trial. *Jan 1-2t.*

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN 75 YEARS OF AGE

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

Address, Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand street,
Jan 1-2t. Jersey City, N. J.

ALEXANDRIA, VA. ADDISON, WALLACE & CO.


Dealers in all approved

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & FIELD SEEDS of every description; also, BONE DUST, MEXICAN and MANIPULATED GUANOS, SUPER-PHOSPHATES and other MANURES, to which we invite the attention of Farmers and others visiting Alexandria.

E. B. ADDISON, Jr.,
H. SIDNEY WALLACE,
JOHN ADDISON.

Jan 1-3m.

STOCK HOGS.

 THE SUBSCRIBER having now in his pen a well selected stock of Hogs, which he secured after much trouble and expense from the very best sources, he expects to have early next spring a supply of young Pigs, from the following varieties:

PURE CHESTER COUNTY PIGS, at 6 weeks, price each \$10. IMPROVED HAMPSHIRE, imported in 1854; this stock has given satisfaction to those who have purchased them; a gentleman who bought three now 7 months old, reports one of them to weigh 150 lbs.; price \$15 each. VIRGINIA GRAZIER, crossed on the Hampshire, is the handsomest stock of all, the varieties being medium size, price \$10. WHITE BERKSHIRE is a large stock and crossed on Hampshire, price \$18.

Those who order earliest will have the first selection.

TERMS Cash or a satisfactory reference. The Pigs carefully put on board the conveyance directed, and at the risk of the purchaser.

All my Stock received Premiums at the last Agricultural Fair, and are said by good judges to be superior animals of their kind; they are kept in locked up pens, so those who order will receive exactly what they write for.

For further information, apply to

Jan 1-2t. P. JOHNSTON, Richmond, Va.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will sell the farm contiguous to Beltsville, in Prince George's County, at Private Sale. This tract of land contains between four and five hundred Acres, and lies immediately on the Rail Road, (Washington Branch) a quarter of a mile from the Beltsville Depot.


There is upon the place about ten thousand cords of Wood, (worth a dollar per cord standing) and an abundant supply of water of the purest character, consisting of never failing springs and branches. The farm is divided into four large fields, all under fencing, and is contiguous to Churches, Schools, Crist Mills, and Post office, and from the character of its soil and its eligible location, it is well adapted to any purpose for which a farm can be properly desired.

Any one desirous of viewing the premises, will please notify the undersigned a few days previous to doing so, and every facility will be afforded.

LUTHER D. JONES,

Jan 1-2t. Beltsville, Prince George's County, Md.

SOUTHERN APPLES, &c.

 A very large stock of APPLE TREES, embracing large number of winter sorts of Southern origin. Also, a fine assortment of all the other Fruits, Flowers, &c. Priced Catalogues sent to all applicants.

H. R. ROBEY, Hopewell Nurseries,
Jan 1-2t. Fredericksburg, Va.

BLACK PEAS FOR SALE.—150 bushels, suitable for improving the land, at \$1.50 per bushel, in 2 bushel bags—deliverable in Baltimore, at the wharf—any expense after delivery on the wharf, to be paid by purchaser.

Apply at the Farmer office, or to L. G. HARVEY, Kilmanrock P. O., Lancaster Co., Va. *Jan 1-2t.*

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION executed in the neatest manner, on reasonable terms, at this Office. Orders solicited.

AMERICAN FARMER--ADVERTISER.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.

Philadelphia Guano Company,

No. 5 O'DONNELL'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

It can hardly be necessary to call the attention of the intelligent farmer to this most valuable manure. It has been tried quite extensively throughout this state and Virginia, as well as in many Southern States, and we are continually receiving the most flattering accounts of its action upon the soil. In the majority of cases, it is unquestionably the most valuable fertilizer ever presented to the public. Its superiority over Peruvian as a permanent manure is too well known to require any elucidation from us. The following remarks, however, may place the subject in its true light in the eyes of those who have not yet become acquainted with its merits.

The theory of the action of this guano is very simple. The growing plant must have a certain amount of inorganic matter, or it cannot thrive. Chlorine, sulphuric acid, soda, silica, lime, phosphoric acid, alumina, iron and other ingredients are all needed for the full and complete development of the plant. If the soil possess these substances in sufficient quantity, there is no difficulty in forcing an abundant growth. This is the reason why Peruvian Guano is succeeded so well on the poor lands of this State. Lying idle or comparatively so, for a number of years they have accumulated by the gradual decomposition of the subsoil, and by the action of the scanty vegetation which grew upon them, a large stock of inorganic matters, but being deficient in ammonia, they needed the peculiar stimulus which that substance imparts to vegetation. The feeble growth which they were able to sustain, could not appropriate the elements so abundantly supplied, and the crops upon them starved in the midst of plenty. Peruvian Guano gave to the plants the necessary vigor, and enabled them to draw freely upon these great stores of mineral matters. I have been demonstrated, however, that Peruvian Guano does not in itself possess a sufficient amount of these inorganic substances to keep up the fertility of the land. A time, therefore, inevitably arrives when this guano is incapable of augmenting the growth of plants to any considerable extent. By forcing vegetation, it creates a demand upon the soil for its inorganic materials, and to that extent impoverishes it.

If the character of the staple crops of Maryland be taken into consideration, it is easy to see what inorganic substance is most heavily drawn upon. Indian Corn, as shown by all analysis of its ashes, consumes a prodigious amount of phosphates. Tobacco also takes a great deal of inorganic matter, and this is permanently removed, as the whole crop is sent away. Live stock diminishes the amount of Phosphates by the amount required for their bones. It is evident then that the principal drain upon the soil is that which carries off the Phosphates. It is also perfectly clear that these must be restored in some way, if the farmer would keep up the fertility of his land.

To get these important ingredients he must resort to bone dust, to Mexican, or to Colombian Guano. Of the former article there is a limited supply, and for the amount of phosphoric acid it contains, the price is high. Mexican Guano supplies phosphate of lime cheaply and abundantly. In it the phosphate of lime is believed to exist in the same state of combination in which it occurs in bones. In Colombian Guano, however, it is found in a different form, the peculiar advantages will be understood by perusing the following extract from Dr. Piggot's report:

You have requested me to state the advantages which might be expected to be derived from this fertilizer in view of its chemical constitution. The first and most evident, is the uncommonly large proportion of Phosphoric Acid which it contains. It is by far the richest known source of this valuable substance. The amount of phosphoric acid which is contained in the 87.35 parts of neutral phosphate of lime, belonging to the sample analyzed, would, if combined with lime, in the proportion to form bone-phosphate, make 100 14 parts of that compound. Hence it follows, as a matter of necessity, that in the decomposition of this manure in the soil, about 13 per cent. more phosphoric acid will be given to the plant, than could

possibly be extracted from the same quantity of bone earth, by the same solvents.

Another important consideration, is the greater solubility of this phosphate in ammoniated water. As all rain water, and most soils, contain ammonia, and as the organic part of this guano, when decomposed, generates a small quantity of the same alkali, the manure, while in the soil, will be acted upon by water, holding ammonia in solution. Now, this induces in the neutral phosphate a change which does not take place in bone earth. On the latter, it has no action whatever, but it converts the former into bone phosphate, by combining with a portion of phosphoric acid, to form phosphate of ammonia. Colombian Guano may therefore be regarded as playing a very important part in the fixation of the volatile alkali.

The permanency of this manure is a matter so well understood by every practical farmer, that it requires no comment. Very respectfully yours, &c., A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF GUANO, 11 Exchange Building.
Analysis of an average sample of "Colombian Guano," imported by Wm. F. Murdoch, Esq., Agent of the "Philadelphia Guano Company," March 17th, 1856, in the "Mary Elizabeth."
Phosphoric Acid, - - - - - 40.25
Lime, &c., - - - - - 87.35
40.25 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid is equal to 87.21 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime. WM. SMITH REESE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF COLOMBIAN GUANO.

1.—It is by far the richest source of phosphoric acid for the farmer yet known, containing one-third more than ground bones.
2.—It contains less than one-fourth of the water always present in the Peruvian, and 20 to 30 per cent. less than any other guano—consequently, it can be packed in bags, at a diminution of one-fourth the freight and packages, besides the convenience of handling, and subsequent value of bags.
3.—It is sold in fine powder, and does not require sieving, as do the Peruvian and other Guanos, in order to their uniform application.

4.—It does not injure the nails of the laborer in sowing, on account of the absence of lumps, and for the same reason it can be applied in one-half the time, with a drill, with perfect uniformity. Whereas, guano containing lumps, must be distributed uniformly, even with the aid of a drill.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,

Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society

The practical value of this guano will be perceived by the following extract from the American Farmer, giving actual results of direct experiment:

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—We have heard casually of some trials of the Colombian Guano, showing very favorable results from its application, and have reason in our own experience to be much pleased with it, where we have been able to give it a fair trial; especially as to the permanency of its action. A statement from Mr. J. W. Brown, a farmer of Prince George's County, gives very strong testimony in its favor, estimating its effects upon corn last year as one third greater than Peruvian or Manipulated Guano used in same quantity, and thus far this season superior to Peruvian on wheat. We should be very glad to hear from others of our subscribers who have used it.

We have been at some pains to determine the best fertilizer for this crop from the experience of practical men, and do not hesitate in our preference for a combination of Peruvian with Colombian or Mexican Guano. The writer has now such emphatic evidence on the growing crop of wheat, of the permanent effect of the Colombian Guano obtained from the Philadelphia Guano Co., and applied the first week of last June, that he gives that the preference decidedly over the Mexican for his own land. The experience of others satisfies them with the Mexican, and its lower price recommends it. The combination and thorough mixing of either of these with Peruvian, will produce probably the greatest effect of both. This mixing is not essential, however, and they may be, and are most usually applied separately. Peruvian Guano alone ensures a good crop—Mexican alone a poor crop—but Peruvian and Mexican together, a crop much superior to Peruvian alone. An intelligent correspondent of the Petersburg Farmer, Mr. B. H. Crawley, in narrating his experiment of last

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

year, says: "The difference in favor of that portion of the field which had the application, both of Peruvian and Mexican, was so perceptible as to make a streak through the field, which could be perceived half a mile throughout the growth, and when it came to the knife I am certain that one plant was worth two; and after it was cured, I think I could have picked nearly every plant out, though it was mixed in the barns."

We also call attention to the following from Pennsylvania:

COLOMBIAN GUANO.

Col. Samuel Rengwalt, a very intelligent and successful farmer in Chester County, Pennsylvania, states: "The result of my experience in the use of Colombian Guano are of the most favorable character. Aware that the fertility of the soil could only be preserved by restoring to it the phosphates of which it is so largely deprived by every crop, I was not prepared for such decided benefits as I have realized. Its effect upon my corn crop was so marked as to attract the attention of every observer. It was my first experiment with it. The circumstances under which it was made were favorable for affording a fair test. In adjoining fields, the soil of which was of the same character, and equally well tilled, my neighbor and myself planted our corn, determined to omit nothing to ensure a good yield. The season (that of 1856) was unfavorable from protracted drought. I applied the Guano by mixing about 500 lbs. of plaster of paris to 100 lbs. of the former. About four table spoonfuls were scattered to each hill—dropping the corn on it and covering it with earth about 3½ inches deep.

My neighbor, an excellent farmer, relied upon the ordinary fertilizers. A very marked difference in the crops of the two fields soon became apparent. The plants in mine grew vigorously and attained great size. The principal benefit however, was exhibited where it was most wanted, and which is characteristic of the phosphates, viz: in the ears. They were of unusual size, found not here and there, but uniformly throughout the entire field. My yield was 100 bushels to the acre.

The crop of my neighbor was stunted—the ears very small and the yield not over 30 bushels to the acre.

Nor have the advantages derived from it as a top-dressing to our grass fields been less decided. Heads further than the Colombian Guano was extensively used last fall, by farmers in this and the adjoining townships, on their wheat crops, with the most encouraging results."

Dr. Webb, on one of his farms in New Jersey, where the Colombian Guano was used, reports the most decided benefits to have resulted.

W. J. Taylor, Esq., a gentleman of great intelligence, and eminent as an agricultural chemist, in a letter dated in Worcester County, Maryland, May 25th, 1857, states: "It is with pleasure I write you of the satisfaction gentlemen express in this section of the country, who have made use of the Rock Guano, (Colombian.) The finest crop of wheat which is to be seen is from the use of this article.—The advantages are also to be seen on grass where it has been applied as a top-dressing."

To these testimonials we might add numerous others, but we deem it unnecessary. Evidences of its inestimable value are not confined to our own country—they are confirmed by agriculturists in England. Mr. Robert Bell, an eminent Merchant, of Liverpool, under date of May 15, 1857, states: "Respecting this article, Dr. Voelcker, Chemist of the Royal Agricultural College, having under his care 700 acres of land belonging to that Institution, remarks: "It becomes a matter of great public interest to promote the importation of a Guano (Colombian) calculated to excel it (the Peruvian) in practical use, and especially to landlords who would desire to encourage a system of cultivation at once immensely remunerative to the farmer, and permanently improving to the land."

LOCUST GROVE, Frederick County, Md., }
June 13th, 1856. }

Ms. Editors:—At the solicitations of the Agent of the Philadelphia Guano Company of Baltimore, I propose to write to you upon the beneficial results of Mexican Guano. Last Fall I purchased eleven tons of Mexican Guano of the Agent of the Philadelphia Guano Company in Baltimore. A portion of which I used on my wheat crops, and the balance was used by several of my neighbors. I mixed about one-third part of Peruvian Guano with two-thirds Mexican, and applied about two hundred weight per acre; the result is, where it escaped the ravages of the fly, (which are very severe in this vicinity,) the appearance of a good crop.

On a field which I had in corn last summer and on

which I sowed wheat last fall, I applied Mexican Guano mixed with Peruvian, in the proportion as stated above, except two acres, on one of which I applied two hundred weight of Peruvian Guano, and on the other I applied three hundred weight of A.A. Mexican Guano, leaving the space of two corn rows between; the result is, there is but a slight shade of difference, if any, in favor of the Peruvian Guano, though the expenditure of money was almost double in the part I applied the Peruvian Guano. As it regards the part that was used by my neighbors, they speak favorably of it; and I think it only remains for its productive qualities to be known, to render it a useful and beneficial fertilizer. Yours, with respect,

THOS. A. BAKER.

FAIRBANKS & CO.'S Co., Md., May, 1857.

To Wm. F. Murdoch, Esq.,

Agent of "Philadelphia Guano Co.," Baltimore:
This is to certify, that in the year 1856 I used on the same lands Peruvian, Manipulated and Colombian Guano, for corn, and where the latter has been used, the yield has been one-third greater than where the others were applied in equal quantity. And where I have used same guano on wheat, in equal quantities and on same quality of land, the wheat where I have used the Colombian, looks at this time by far the best. Jyl J. W. BROWN.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

ROYSTON BROTHERS,

(SUCCESSORS TO ROYSTON & CO.,

81 BALTIMORE STREET, BETWEEN SOUTH AND GAY,
Keep constantly on hand a large stock of

HOUSE-KEEPING DRY GOODS; GENTS AND YOUTHS' WEAR; LADIES' DRESS GOODS, in all their variety; LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS; HOSIERY; GLOVES; SHAWLS, &c.; HEAVY GOODS, for farm hands and servants. CARPETS; OIL CLOTHS; MATTINGS; DRUGGETS; RUGS; TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, &c. sept-ly

JESSE MARDEN,

INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER

OF
RAILROAD, LIVESTOCK, HAY, COAL, DEPOT,
WAREHOUSE,

and all other SCALES, that are now used, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every size, and makes to order at short notice, and warrants them to stand tests with any Scales that are forced in market on commission, and will sell at much less prices. The public are invited to send their orders, or call at my old stand, 59 South Charles street, corner of Balderston. Jyl JESSE MARDEN.

Great Improvement in Threshing Machines.

WE are manufacturing 100 of the latest improved Railway Horse Powers, with Overshot Iron Cylinder Threshers, the shakers so arranged as not to take perceptibly from the power. Price of Two Horse Power and Thresher including band and fixtures for hulling cloverseed, complete, \$140, one Horse Power \$120. Also 5 sizes Hay Presses, from \$75 to \$100 each. All warranted. Please address W. W. DINGEE & Co., YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, and receive a circular. mhl-ly

DRAINING TILE.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand any quantity of DRAINING TILE of the most approved patterns, which they will dispose of at the following prices—1½ inch bore \$12 per thousand, about one foot bore each; 2½ inch bore \$15; 4 inch bore \$35; Gutter Tile \$30. They also keep constantly the best Sand Press Brick, \$15, and Fine Brick, \$35. Samples can be seen. Orders left at the office of American Farmer, or direct to the subscribers, RITTENHOUSE & CRAWFORD, Brick Makers, W. Pratt St., near the Cattle Scales, Balt., Md. (If Southern Planter copy six months, and send bill to this office. Jan 1

JOHN T. WATKINS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE.

No. 47 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE,

(If-Has always on hand SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDS, BEDDING, and in fact every article relating to House Keeping for sale low for cash. sept-ly

Valuable Va. Land for Sale.

On the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 35 miles from Richmond, containing 375 acres, 100 in original growth, 175 in pines, suitable building, fencing, &c., the balance arable, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The Dwelling is comfortable, with 4 rooms; the kitchen being the same size. Also, Ice House, Poultry Houses, Stables, Barns, Cribbs, &c. The buildings are mostly new. I will sell the above farm for \$10 per acre. Persons wishing further particulars can address

oc1-tf **BARRETT A. WALTHALL,**
Amelia C.H., Va.

TOBACCO FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, 300 Acres of land, seven miles from Annapolis, and within two hours' time by railroad of Baltimore and Washington. It lies between the railroad and the Severn river—bounded in part by the railroad on one side, and extending to navigable water on the other. It has a fine view of the beautiful sheet of water known as "Round Bay," and is within five minutes walk of the Station and Post Office at Crownsville.

The land is of excellent quality and very productive—there is not an acre, probably, that will not produce clover luxuriantly. A portion of the soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but it is sufficiently varied to suit well all the usual farm products. The convenience to markets, both by railroad and water, and the character of the soil for the purpose, would make this farm very valuable for growing for market all of the finer fruits.—There is now growing, and just coming into bearing, a small orchard of the best varieties of apples, peaches and pears.

The improvements consist of well framed houses, sufficient to cure some twenty hogheads of tobacco; comfortable quarters for twelve or fifteen servants; corn house and other necessary out-houses, all built within a few years. There is no dwelling house. The place is remarkably healthy and abundantly watered.

Apply to Mr. Bryan on the farm, or the subscriber,
N. B. WORTHINGTON,
Office of Am. Farmer, Baltimore.
sepl Annapolis and Upper Marlborough papers copy 3 times.

400 & 700 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING in Gloucester County, Va., containing, by recent survey, 700 acres: one-half is heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Ash, Pine, Chesnut, the balance cleared in a high state of productiveness, and well divided with chesnut rails. 300 acres is prime bottom land, 100 of which is cleared, and equal in productiveness to the best western lands. It is well watered, and has an inexhaustible supply of marl of the finest variety, and very accessible; most of the land has been marled, producing a marked improvement. The improvements are a large and comfortable brick dwelling, and all the necessary out-buildings. Steamers run to Norfolk and Baltimore 5 times a week, with the option of the New York and Baltimore markets for produce. It is convenient to Court House, Churches, &c. It is an excellent location for a Saw Mill, (there is one in course of erection on the place). Lumber is in great demand, and commands high cash prices at the Mill. It is considered from its advantages of up and low land, fine water, and marl, society, &c., one of the most desirable estates in eastern Virginia. There are 150 acres in Wheat. Price \$30.00 per acre. Terms accommodating. Possession given at any time.

Also 400 acres similar in all respects to the above tract—price \$15 per acre. The tracts will be sold separate or together, as may be desired, or a further sub-division will be made.

Apply to **MESSRS. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,**
sepl-tf Editors American Farmer, Balt.

J. G. TURNER. C. F. YARDLEY.

**TURNER & YARDLEY'S
PLANING MILL & LUMBER YARD.**

No. 140 Light street Wharf, Baltimore.

Have constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices, a general assortment of 4-4 and 5-4 Dressed Flooring; 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4 Dressed White Pine, Dressed Stepping, and Weather-boarding, Rough Lumber, Shingles and Laths. jy1-ly

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.—A large assortment of Books on Agriculture and kindred subjects, constantly on sale at this office.

FAIRFAX LAND FOR SALE.

WISHING to dispose of our land in Fairfax Co., Va., we will sell a great bargain to any person or persons wishing to locate in this beautiful and healthy part of Va. The land consists of two tracts lying adjoining, and on the county road from Centreville to Manassas Station, on the Orange and Alexandria R. R., 2½ miles from the former and 4 from the latter, containing respectively 183 and 250 acres of the red shell or slate soil, and is a part of that famous red vein of land so well known in New Jersey and Virginia. The 2 tracts could be conveniently divided in three tracts or advantageously farmed in one. The improvements are a good Dwelling House, Barn, Corn House, Ice House, Well of water in the yard, an Orchard of good fruit, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries and Plums; the farms are under good fence, and greater part well taken in grass; wood and water abundant. For further particulars address Wm. P. Trott, Centreville P. O., Fairfax Co., Va. **S. TROTT,**
Wm. P. TROTT.

VALUABLE VIRGINIA FARM.


FOR SALE—Situated in Gloucester County, at the mouth of Ware River, in full view of the Mos Jock and Chesapeake Bays. It contains 283 acres. About 180 acres cleared arable land, in fine heart, and well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Oats and the Grasses. Vessels can lie within 100 yards of the shore. Buildings are all new, substantial and commodious. Fish, Oysters and Wild Fowl abound, and Seine hauling would be found profitable. Physicians consider the location very healthy, and the neighborhood and society unsurpassed, with places of Worship convenient, and Steamers for Norfolk and Baltimore twice a week.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Editors American Farmer, or on the premises to

JOHN P. TALIAFERRO.
Letters addressed to Gloucester C. H., Va., will be promptly attended to. feb 1-tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM of about 400 acres, in the Northern Neck of Virginia, is offered for sale, about 100 acres are heavily timbered with oak, hickory and chesnut. It abounds in springs of the purest water, is convenient to mills, navigation and landings and wharves for steamers to Baltimore, Norfolk and Alexandria. The neighborhood is good; the country remarkably healthy; the churches are Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal. The dwelling contains fifteen large well arranged and airy rooms. The location is a good one for a well conducted school, male or female, particularly of the Methodist or Baptist denomination. The stock, farm utensils, and furniture, if desired, would be sold with the farm. The terms can be made very accommodating. Address, **THOMAS JONES, JR.,**
marl-tf Warsaw, Virginia.

 **T**HE SUBSCRIBERS will sell at private sale a TRACT OF LAND containing about two hundred and ten Acres, about 3½ miles from the city of Annapolis, and very convenient of access from the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. The soil is of excellent quality, and susceptible of the highest degree of improvement. The terms will be made known upon application to the subscribers, residing near Millersville, and the premises will be shown by Mr. ESSEX R. DORSEY, or Mr. RICHARD D. SELLMAN, whose lands adjoin the same. **RAMSAY HODGES,**
jel-tf **MARY ANN HODGES.**

INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HAY PRESS.

We call attention to this PRESS, which combines greater power and durability, requires less labor, occupies less space, and costs less money than any other Machine for baling Hay or Cotton, ever offered to the public.

Also, FAIRBANK'S HAY AND CATTLE SCALES.
For Sale by **J. A. WESTON & CO.**
sepl-ly Sole Agents, 41 S. Charles-st., Baltimore.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

BURNS & SLOAN beg leave to inform farmers, their friends and customers that they will continue the LUMBER BUSINESS as heretofore at their old stand, corner of GERMAN and EUTAW STREETS, and also at 116 LIGHT STREET WHARF, at the yard lately occupied by Hugh McElderry, Esq. Our facilities being increased it will enable us to offer great inducements to buyers.

mh 1-ly

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO. DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN.

The best Fan in the United States!

PRICE \$35.



The above cut is a representation of the Double Screened Rockaway Grain Fan, in full operation. It is manufactured for and sale by the Patentees at 153 & 155 North High street, between Hillen and Gay sts., Baltimore, Md.

The recent improvement enable us to offer a perfect machine—the very best ever offered to the Farmer, the Trade, or the Manufacturer. Its superiority has been acknowledged by all who have used or seen it used—as it is incomparably superior to all inventions of this kind—we challenge competition from whatever quarter it may come. We have a large stock of the best materials on hand, and are prepared to deliver 800 Fans in due time this season, and solicit orders.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the different Agricultural Societies of Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, North Carolina and South Carolina, that our Fan has been at nearly all the State and County Fairs, and took the FIRST PREMIUM over all others, for the last five years.

We have all our improvements well secured by Letters Patent, and any who attempt to use them without first arranging the matter with us, will have to abide the consequence, as none have a right to make our Fan in Md., Va., N. C., and Ga., but ourselves; and any who are Manufacturing and selling in the above named States, a Fan purporting to be ours or like ours, is either infringing on our clearly ascertained right, or are deceiving the public by representing their Fans to be the Montgomery Rockaway, when it has not one feature belonging to it which entitles it to the name. Our Fan has peculiarities that are found in no other in this country, and no one can equal it without infringing our Patent.

There were at different Fairs the past fall, fans which were modeled in appearance after ours, but which lacked that peculiarity in construction which is found only in ours, and the consequence was that when the trial came on they failed to do anything like the work that ours did. We warn the Farmers therefore, who desire to get our Double Screened Rockaway Fan, to either address us at No. 153 and 155 North High street, Baltimore, Md., or one of our Agents who will be able to send them the genuine article manufactured at our shop.

Patent Rights for sale, and Patterns complete, with all the information necessary for manufacturing.

NOTICE.—We offer our services to our friends who need Agricultural Implements and Machinery of any description, to purchase the same for them, guaranteeing them the best in the market.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at Baltimore City (Md.) Post office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No. 155 N. High street, between Hillen and Gay, Balto. mar-ly

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS.

SAMUEL COTTINGHAM

WOULD call the attention of Farmers and Dealers to his large stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS for the Spring Business. He would name in part the following:—

Ploughs in their variety, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn Shellers, Wheat Reapers and Mowers, McCormick's, Ray's and Manner's patents, and has in store and for sale, Pelton's Patent Internal Geared Power, and also the Geared Thrasher, which supercedes the necessity of the leather belt. These Machines are worthy the attention of the farmer. There are three sizes—4, 6 and 8 horse power.

The undersigned would also call the special attention of the farmer to a NEW HAY CUTTER, gotten up by the subscriber the past winter, cheap and good, and not liable to get out of order.

Plough and machine castings by the quantity or single piece. Garden and Field Seeds, Shovels, Forks, Ox-yokes, Scott's Little Giant, and many other implements too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

My manufactory is in full operation, which will enable me to keep up a first class stock of implements, not to be surpassed by any similar establishment.

Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL COTTINGHAM,

(Formerly Cottingham & Johnson.)

mh-ly No. 150 PRATT STREET WHARF, BALTO., MD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. MACHINERY. &C. THOMAS NORRIS.

(OF THE LATE FIRM OF RICE & NORRIS.)

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, farmers and dealers generally, that he is prepared to furnish as heretofore, all that is useful and valuable in the way of Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Garden Tools, Field and Garden Seeds. It would be too much of a task to name the almost innumerable variety of implements—would say that there is scarcely anything in his line from the oldest to the latest improvement, or newly invented article that he is not prepared to furnish on equal terms with any other houses in the city. He would particularly call the attention of farmers to MANNY'S REAPER and MOWERS, which gave so much satisfaction last season. It is now ready for the approaching harvest, improved in all points indicating the slightest defect heretofore, and is now doubtless the very best combined Machine in the market; order early if you would secure this Machine.

GRAIN DRILLS.—Those in want of a good and reliable Grain Drill, with Guano or Seed Attachment, can only have their expectations fully met by purchasing BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S DRILL, the only efficient Guano distributor I have any knowledge of, order this Machine early, or you may be disappointed, as many were last season, by ordering too late.

DEWEY'S PATENT WIRE SPRING CLEANER.—Every farmer should have this valuable implement, by which all the wheat may be saved.

GRANT'S Grain Cradles, WOLFE's ditto, with best English Scythes, Grass Scythes and Snathes, Revolving and Independent Teeth Horse Rakes, Large Hand or Loaf Rakes, the very best hand Grain and Hay Rakes in the market, made for real service. VANWICKLE'S Wheat Fans, warranted to give entire satisfaction. MONTGOMERY'S Rockaway Fan, well known as a good Fanning Mill.

Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, of various sizes and prices, which give the best satisfaction to all that have tried them. Ploughs of every description. Cultivators, Harrows, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn and Cob Crushers, Farm Mills, &c., &c. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, &c., &c.

THOMAS NORRIS,

aul Agricultural Store, No. 48 Light St., Balt.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed in the best style, at the "Farmer" printing office.

BANDEL'S

PURE SEED

WYANDOTTE PROLIFIC CORN!

WORTH MILLIONS TO THE COUNTRY.

Its Success Triumphantlly Established.

Producing Twice as much per Acre as the Common Varieties now Cultivated.

Plant only One Grain in a Hill, 4 to 5 feet apart, product from 3 to 8 (and often more) stalks, and 6 to 12 ears of pearl white corn, 8 to 15 inches long, and 10 to 14 rows on the ear.

YIELD OF FODDER IMMENSE.

Another year of triumphant success in growing this extraordinary cereal, enables me to offer it with increased confidence to the Agricultural community, believing that only one trial is sufficient to convince the most incredulous mind of its great value as a crop corn, and a variety that MUST AND WILL soon supersede all other kinds grown. My Circulars, descriptive, &c. of the Corn, and also containing certificates of those who have cultivated it, and notices from the Press, is now ready and will be mailed to all that request it.

The seed will be carefully selected and put up in packages to suit, and marked "Bandel's Pure Seed of Wyandotte Corn," containing also directions for cultivating.

PRICES.—One quart, which is sufficient to plant one acre, \$1.50.

Those who order it to be sent by mail, and remit \$4, will receive (postage paid) sufficient to plant one acre; \$2 a half acre; \$1 a quarter acre.

Persons wishing to act as Agents, will be supplied at reduced rates.

Money or Postage Stamps must accompany the order.

ORDER EARLY, as many were disappointed in not securing a supply the last season.

Address,

GEORGE S. BANDEL,

No. 55 Light street, near Pratt,

BALTIMORE, Md.

The following agents have been appointed, at whose places of business, in Baltimore, specimens of the Corn can be seen and pure seed obtained at the above rates:

Sands & Worthington, office of American Farmer.
James B. Streets, Commission Merchant, No. 10 Bow-ly's Wharf.

C. H. Techudy, Paca street, near Franklin.
Geo. McNeal, Cor. Buchanan's Wharf & Pratt-st.
Addison, Wallace & Co., Alexandria, Va.

decl-41

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND SEEDS.

THE Subscriber is now offering his entire stock of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES, at prices to suit the times, for Cash—among which will be found a complete GRIST MILL, with belting apparatus, which, with a 2 horse power, they can grind and bolt 4 to 5 bushels of wheat per hour—Price \$75. Same MILL, without bolter, will grind 6 to 10 bushels Corn; price, \$50. Mills now on hand, and can be seen, which have run a year, and ground 5 to 8,000 bushels of Corn, &c., without dressing or repair, and yet in good order for grinding satisfactorily.

Also, READING'S, and GREAT WESTERN POWER CORN SHELLER, with Cleaners, at reduced prices.

HAY AND STALK CUTTER on a new principle, which has no equal—price 18 to \$32.

Also, an extensive assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, such as Clover, Timothy, Herd, Orchard, Blue, Green, Alsike, and Lucerne, and White Clover Seed. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. B. ROGERS, No. 111 Market street, Philadelphia.

jan1-21

A Valuable Farm in Culpepper Co., Va., FOR SALE.

OWING to infirm health I have determined to sell my farm the "HEMITHAGE," containing about four hundred and fifty acres. To an industrious, enterprising man this farm offers strong inducements to invest. The price at which it is offered (\$15 per acre) is considered low by those acquainted with the productiveness of the soil.—Situated in Culpepper Co., Va., on the waters of Crooked Run, one mile distant from Wayland's Merchant Mills, and five miles from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Climate healthy and salubrious. About one-fourth of the land is in timber of original growth, abounding in chestnut and locust, and loose rock sufficient to enclose the entire farm. Improvements comfortable, and a young orchard of choice graded fruit.

Communications addressed to my son, DANIEL J. GARNETT, (who lives on the premises,) will meet with prompt attention; who will also take pleasure in showing the farm to any one wishing to examine it. His address is Waylandburg, Culpepper county, Va.

oct-11

WILLIAM GARNETT.

Hare's Patent Concentrated Blood Manure.

30 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN PERUVIAN GUANO.

THIS powerful FERTILIZER, composed of highly concentrated animal matter and pure Phosphate of Lime, has proved itself after five years' fair competition in England, superior to the best Peruvian Guano. That its value is greater to the farmer, is certified by Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston, and Professors James C. Booth and John Frazier, of Philadelphia.

Sold at \$50 per net ton, by

JOHN L. MIFFLIN, Sole Agent,

139 SOUTH WHARVES, above Walnut-st., Phil

del-11

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!

WE have constantly on hand, a large quantity of the best ALUM LIME, both slacked and unslacked, for Agricultural and Building purposes, which will be sold at the lowest rates. As we have sold our vessels, customers will give their orders to the Captains. All orders will be promptly attended and shipped as directed, by addressing

GRISCOM & BURROUGHS,

mar1-ly

CITY BLOCK, BALTIMORE.

PERUVIAN GUANO, of the most recent importations, into the port of Baltimore, and inspected by the State Inspector. Also, MEXICAN GUANO, with 70 per cent. phosphates, nearly equal to Colombian, will be sold at much less price. For sale by

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
Office American Farmer.

jan1

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, GLAZED SASHES, WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES.

FARMERS can save fifty per cent. in obtaining the above necessary articles for building purposes, by purchasing from

GEORGE O. STEVENS & CO.
47 Pratt street, Baltimore.

jel-1y

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

FOR SALE,



THE Imported Alderney (or Jersey) bull **COMMODORE**, calved 1852. Second Prize bull under two years, in the Island of Jersey, 1854. Imported August, 1854.

First Premium for Imp. Alderney Bull under 3 years, Maryland State Show 1854.

First Premium for Imp. Alderney Bull over 3 years, Maryland State Show 1855.

First Premium for Imported Alderney Bull, Maryland State Show 1856.

First Premium for Jersey Bull, U. S. Ag. Society's Show, at Philadelphia, 1856.

Also in the Premium Jersey Herd, " " 1856.

Price \$300.

Jersey Bull **MIDSHIPMAN**—Calved April 11, 1854—Sired on the Island of Jersey—Dam Imported Gazelle.

Second Premium Alderney Bull, under 2 years old, Maryland State Show 1855.

First Premium Alderney Bull, between 2 and 3 years, Maryland State Show 1856.

First Premium Jersey Bull, between 2 and 3 years, U. S. Agr. Society's Show, Philadelphia, 1856.

Price, \$150.

Jersey Bull Calves under one year—Price \$50.

Imp. Devon Bull **RED ROSE**, (Davy's Herd Book, 290)

Sire Earl of Exeter, " " 36)

Dam Dairy Maid, " " 107)

Bred by Mr. James Quartly, of Molland, Devon. Calved March, 1853. Imported August, 1854.

First Premium Imp. Devon Bull, between 1 and 2 years, Maryland State Show 1854.

First Premium Imported Devon Bull, Maryland State Show 1856.

Price \$250.

J. HOWARD McHENRY,

PIKEVILLE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

aul-tf

AGENCY

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

IMPROVED BREEDS OF ANIMALS.

Such as CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, &c. Pure ground BONE DUST, and SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME of reliable quality.

Apply at No. 75 Dock street, or at the third door East of 10th street, in South street.

AARON CLEMENT, Agent.

N. B.—A superior article of COAL for sale, on the most reasonable terms. Apply as above. apl-tf

THOROUGH BRED AYRESHIRE

FOR SALE.

BEING overstocked, I offer for Sale 25 head of thorough bred Ayrshire Cattle, Bulls, Cows and Heifers, from 1 month to 10 years old, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$300.

Purchasers at a distance may rely upon having their orders filled as fairly as those who apply in person.

RAMSAY McHENRY,

Emmorton, Harford County, Maryland.

aul-tf

C. W. SLAGLE & CO.

COMMISSION AND

PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

118 & 133 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THANKFUL to our friends for past favors, we would continue to solicit consignments, and pay personal attention to the sale of FLOUR, GRAIN of all kinds, CLOVERSEED, WHISKEY, CORN MEAL and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally. We have for sale Guano, Fish, Salt, Plaster, Clover and Timothy Seed at the lowest rates.

jel-ly

AFRICAN GUANO.

WE HAVE a lot of this guano, with 6 or 7 per cent. ammonia, which is worthy attention. Also Peruvian, Colombian and Mexican Guanos, at lowest prices.

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON, Farmer Office.

septl-

MAKE WAY FOR THE PREMIUM HAY, STRAW & STALK CRUSHER & CUTTER.

CUMINGS' PATENT SELF-FEEDING FOUR KNIFE MAGIC CUTTER.—The most durable, perfect and easiest worked machine of the kind in use. Capacity from two to five bushels per minute. With it you may crush and cut your longest stalks, and if requisite the ear and husk also, by hand-power. For cutting Hay and Straw, it is unapproachable.

Price, only Thirty-Three Dollars, and satisfaction guaranteed.

To secure one of those admirable Machines, send your orders early to A. G. MOTT, No. 40 Ensor street, Baltimore, who is still engaged in the manufacture and sale of Agricultural Implements. Here among other Implements, you may find the world-renowned Wiley, Empire and Minor & Horton Plows, of all sizes, and all of the very superior composition, chilled metal. dec.1-31*

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

WAREROOMS, 181 BALTIMORE STREET, AND 84 WEST FAYETTE STREET,

Immediately in the rear of the splendid Dry Goods establishment of Messrs. McEldowney, on the corner of Charles and Fayette streets.



THE attention of those desiring a very superior PIANO, is called to the celebrated Pianos of MUNN & CLARK,

AND CHICKERING & SONS.

They contain all the improvements of any real value, and their instruments have been thoroughly tested for the past 35 years, and are unquestionably the best Pianos made. They possess remarkable sweetness of tone, action beautifully even, and light of touch, rapidly responsive, and capable of immense power.

Also, a complete assortment of Rosenkrantz's Pianos, with all the late improvements, at very low prices. Address oct 1 F. D. BENTEN, Baltimore.

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

HENRY HARTGE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES, No. 121 Franklin street, near Eutaw, where may be found Pianos which for elegance of finish, and sweetness of tone, and agreeable touch are second to none in the country. jyl-ly

NOTICE.

THE Roslin Tile Works are now prepared to furnish to farmers and others, Tile for under and surface draining, at the following prices:—

2 inch Pipe Tile at	\$15 per thousand.
3 " " "	20 "
4 " " "	25 "
2 " Horse-shoe Tile, 12 "	" "
3 " " "	15 "
4 " " "	20 "

All orders sent to the works, or to GEO. V. SCOTT & Co., Agents, Petersburg, Va., will receive prompt attention. Samples of each kind may be seen at the office of E. WHITMAN & Co., Baltimore.

jyl-ly

WM. Y. KEESTER.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CANCER.

WITHOUT THE USE OF CAUSTIC OR THE KNIFE.

Reliable and uniform in its effects in all cases, and prompt, beyond a possible doubt, in every case to which it has been applied.

The undersigned will guarantee a cure of all external Cancer where Vital Parts are not involved, before the application is made. As the wonderful effects of this remedy is now pretty well known, it is deemed needless to say more than what is expressed above.

A pamphlet giving the full description of cures and the manner of treatment, with other information on the nature and character of Cancer, sent to all persons requiring the knowledge it contains. Address, JOHN CATHERS, may 1—ly Office No. 102 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

SUGAR MILL.

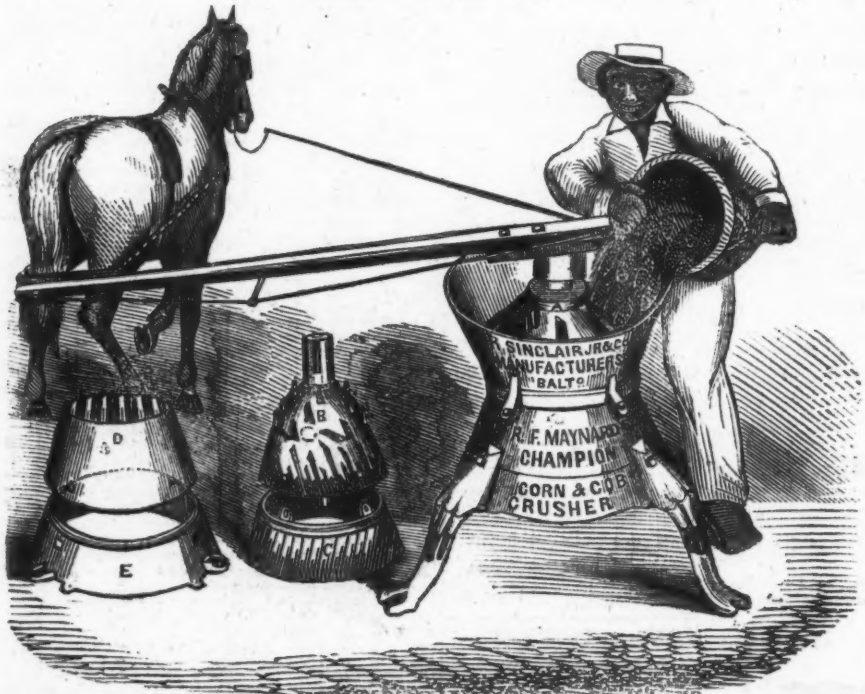
THE SUBSCRIBERS have invented a strong and substantial SUGAR MILL, to grind Chinese Sugar Cane, that can be depended upon, and driven by one or two horses. It presses out all of the juice at one operation. Price \$150. GEORGE PAGE & CO., Baltimore.

dec1-tf

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

MAYNARD'S IMPROVED Champion Corn & Cob Crusher AND CORN MILL.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM BY THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE, HELD OCTOBER, 1857.



For farm and plantation use, Maynard's Improved Champion Mill is doubtless the most valuable machine that has been introduced to the notice of the farmer. It is simply worked by one horse or two small mules attached to a wooden lever, thus saving the necessity and consequent cost and delay of employing a horse-power machine.

The improvement principally consists in forming a more uniform crushing or grinding surface, and having the lower part of the cone and concave in rings, and cast separate from the main castings; those rings are the portion of the grinding surface most liable to wear, and can be renewed at pleasure. There is very little wear on the upper or crushing part of the machine, and for ordinary farm use, the rings will not require renewing for several years. Those, however, who grind extensively, or order machines from a distance, should procure a set or two of extra rings. The machine can be regulated to grind fine or coarse chop, at pleasure.

The rings are held in position by the legs, which, at the point of contact with the rings, are held firmly by two dove-tails and a screw bolt to each. The mode of adjustment, plan of attaching the rings and legs, and indeed the entire arrangement is novel, simple, strong and durable. In making this improved Corn and Cob Mill, we have avoided all the defects of the various crushers that have come under our notice, and added such additions as we thought necessary to produce a machine more durable, more ease of draught and adjustment than those now offered for sale, and a Mill to grind Corn and Cob, Chop or Grits by one horse power, of proper consistency for profitable stock feeding.

Capacity, about 12 bushels fine chop per hour.

Price, \$40.

ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY MAYNARD'S IMPROVED CHAMPION CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDING MILL.

1st.—It will grind Corn and Cob, Corn or Corn and Oats mixed, into chop or coarse meal. As regards

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

Corn and Cob Crushers and Iron Mills generally, it is not desirable to set the plates sufficiently close to grind meal, from the fact that wear of the works is consequently increased without deriving any benefit. If meal is wanted, sufficient can be sifted from the chop for making bread, mush, hoe cake, &c. The meal produced will be round or sharp, and of the best consistency for making sweet and light corn bread; fine corn meal (every experienced Virginia house-wife knows) will not make good corn bread.

2d.—The grinding plates are constructed on the shear principle, and may be adjusted to grind coarse or fine chop, at pleasure.

3.—The entire grinding surface (the only part liable to serious wear) can be replaced at pleasure.

4th.—The legs and top breaker are separate from the main casting, and in the event of breakage can be renewed at a price comparatively trifling, where the reverse is the case.

5th.—The Mill will do all that other similar Mills have credit for, and is constructed more simple and durable, and is equally if not more effectual in its operation.

We are also manufacturing MAYNARD'S PATENT SPIRAL CORN AND COB CRUSHING AND GRINDING MILL, an excellent machine for those who use the Stationary power or for Mill use. This Mill is driven by a belt. Price \$50.

We have also COLEMAN'S MILL, for Crushing and Grinding Corn and Cob and Corn. It is similar as regards performance, to Maynard's Spiral; the corn ground is, however, finer, and for those who want Meal as well as chop, it is valuable. Price \$50.

R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Manufacturers, Baltimore.

In the last No. of the American Farmer, we notice a gratuitous statement by E. Whitman & Co., of a Trial of Corn & Cob Mills that occurred at the N. Carolina State Fair, held October, 1856. In justice to Farmers and ourselves, we will state that at that time our Mill was in embryo, —the statement has no reference to the Improved Mill referred to in this advertisement, as the following letter fully attests. Mr. Hughlett, the writer, is a practical Farmer and well known on the E. S. of Maryland; his statement may be relied upon. It reads as follows:

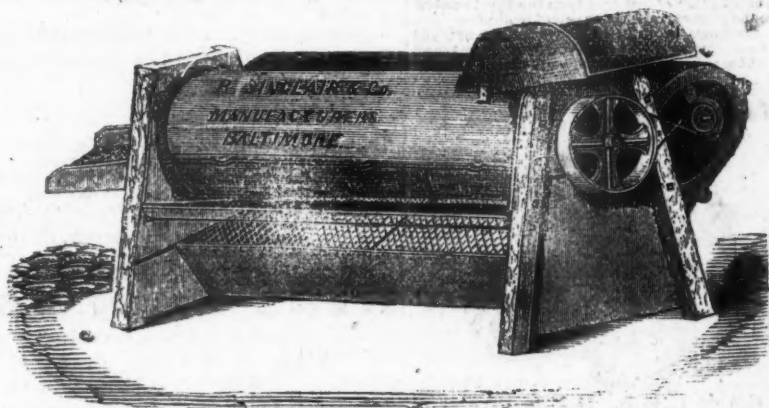
TRAPPE, TALBOT Co., Md.

Messrs. Sinclair & Co.

Gentlemen:—I think I have given your Crusher a fair trial. To crush old Corn fine, it will crush about 12 bushels in an hour, new corn about 10 when it is reasonably dry. I do not think there is any comparison between this and your old discarded Crusher—this is far superior. To crush old corn coarse it will crush from 16 to 20 bushels per hour. This will work as easy with one horse as the other will with two. From what I have heard of the Giant Crusher, I should think this superior to Yours, with respect,

THOMAS HUGHLETT

2,500 Bushels of Corn Shelled, Cobbed and Cleaned per Day.



READING'S PATENT CORN SHELLER.

The most difficult object to be attained in reference to the Reading Sheller, was the fanning attachment. This, however, is now attached (as shown by the figure) in the most correct and efficient manner, rendering the article of great additional value, by enabling the planter to prepare the crop in fine order for market, and without delay. The machine made as represented, is sold at \$65. Those without fan attachment \$45. Capacity of either, 2,000 to 2,500 bushels per day. Power required, 4 horses.

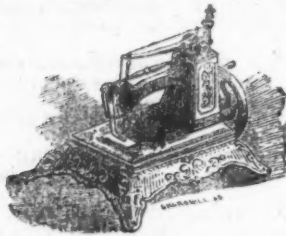
Q.—The FIRST PREMIUM awarded by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, held last Fall, was to the above named Reading's and our Single and Double Spout Corn Shellers. Also for sale THE VIRGINIA CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLER, Capacity by Horse Power, 200 bushels per day By Hand, 350 bushels.—Price \$25. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SPOUT CORN SHELLERS.—Price, 10 and \$16. VERTICAL CAST IRON CORN SHELLERS, \$18. Manufactured and for sale by

Jan 1-

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. Manufacturers and Seedsmen,
69 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

WATSON'S
\$10 SEWING MACHINE,
 NOW UPON EXHIBITION, AND FOR SALE BY



ROBBINS & Co.

Proprietors of the
BALTIMORE STOVE WORKS,
No. 46 LIGHT STREET, Baltimore,
 Proprietors for the State of Maryland, and Agents for the
 entire Southern Country.
 67- State, County or Town Rights of this invaluable
 MACHINE for sale. Address as above. spi

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

ALL persons who want a Sewing Machine of unrivalled
 utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest
 fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family
 use, manufacturing, plantation use, or any use whatever—
 a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an
 industrious woman can readily

EARN \$1000 A YEAR.
 can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SNIGER
 & CO.

105 Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
 Where the public are requested to call and see them in
 operation, on all kinds of material, from the finest cambric
 or cloth, to the coarsest calfskin or patent leather.

67- Old machines taken in exchange for our new and
 improved ones—and copies of our Gazette sent gratis to all
 persons wishing information in relation to them.
 sept-ly W. E. BRODERICK, Agent.

HARNESS, SADDLERY, TRUNKS, &c.



SAMUEL HUNT,

No. 303 Baltimore st., between St. Paul's and Charles sts.
 Is extensively engaged in the manufacture of
TRAVELLING TRUNKS, HARNESS, LADIES'
AND GENTLEMEN'S SADDLES, BRIDLES,
 &c., &c.

67- Also for sale, a large assortment of Whips, Collars,
 Hames, Horse Nets, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Buffalo Robes,
 &c., &c. apl-ly

WILLIAM H. EMORY,
 COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
 mh-ly No. 14 Bowler's Wharf, BALTIMORE.

THE
WATSON \$10 SEWING MACHINE
ALL RIGHT!

READ 'THE INJUNCTION.'

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 1st, 1857.

On the third day of August, one of the high priced Sew-
 ing Machine dealers, with an array of Counsel, made his
 appearance at the residence of Judge Nelson, at Cooper-
 town, in the interior of this State, with a complaint cover-
 ing at least one quire of foolscap, and gave three days' no-
 tice of their intention to argue or sue out an injunction on
 Watson's Ten Dollar Sewing Machine. We, of course,
 were not prepared to resist a cunningly devised scheme
 which had occupied them some three or four months to
 concoct. In fact, we had hardly time to read such a vast
 accumulation of words, having but three days notice be-
 fore the motion was to be made. Mr. Jordan, Mr. Kellar,
 and Mr. Clark appeared for the high priced machines; Mr.
 Hoffman for us, merely to request a postponement for a
 few days, until we could prepare. But no. They knew if
 it were postponed, the injunction could not be got out at
 all, and they fiercely pressed for immediate action; conse-
 quently a preliminary injunction was granted. On or a-
 bout the eighth day of September, we gave notice for a
 dissolution. On the eleventh, appeared before his honor
 with our Counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., and Edward N.
 Dickerson, Esq., prepared with the evidence necessary,
 and for the argument. The result everybody knows. The
 opposing party's patent was smashed or invalidated, and
 the Watson patent sustained. An interference has now
 just been granted by the Commissioners of Patents against
 I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler, Wilson & Co., and Grover,
 Baker & Co., for the use of the roughened surface feed in
 combination with the spring pressure. The evidence is
 all to be in the Patent Office before October the twelfth.
 This arrangement, or any other for the purpose of feeding
 cloth to be sewed, with the exception of the needle feed, is
 claimed by Mr. Watson, and all other parties are warned
 against using it.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.
 The above invaluable little machine has just taken the
 PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania State Fair, and is for sale by
ROBBINS & CO., 46 Light Street,
BALTIMORE.

For State and County Rights, apply as above. nol-ly

BONE DUST AND POUDETTE,

WARRANTED free from any mixture, having the
 Bone Dust in its natural or pure state. Fine or
 Stamped, by the bushel or ton.

POUDETTE—a superior article and the cheapest Ma-
 nure in the market—well adapted for Corn or any crop in
 the drill or hill.

References:—John W. Randolph and M. B. Worthington,
 Baltimore; Thomas S. Mezeek and John Ridout, Annap-
 olis; R. G. Browster and J. Moull, New Jersey. The above
 named practical Farmers will testify to its merits.

FACTORY, WILK STREET AND HARRIS' CREEK, CANTON.
 Orders left at the American Farmer office will be attend-
 ed to. dec.1 THOMAS BAYNES.

FIRST PREMIUM
PIANOS,

WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAMES,
WM. KNABE & CO.
 MANUFACTURERS,
 Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.
 nov-ly

CHARLES BLAKE. JOSEPH BRYAN.

CHARLES BLAKE & CO.
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES & JEWELRY,
 217 Baltimore st., near Charles st.,
 BALTIMORE. ocl-ly

S. SANDS MILLS,
STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
 OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

THE COMPLETE TRIUMPH
OF
"YOUNG AMERICA" IN 1857.

THE YOUNG AMERICA MILL
WAS AWARDED THE
GREAT FIRST PREMIUM
AT THE
UNITED STATES FAIR,

Held at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1857, and received the First Premiums throughout the whole Western country.



The continued success of this Mill, contrasted with the failure of all others, induce us to be confident in recommending it to our customers. It has proved to be of immense value to the farmer and planter. With the knowledge that the principles combined in this Mill are the only true and correct ones, for grinding corn and cob, we have this season greatly strengthened and otherwise improved the Mill, without any change of the principles.

The price is, as heretofore, \$50, including AN EXTRA SET OF PLATES, making it equal to two complete Mills.

TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR, OCTOBER, 1856.

The following Table will show the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition, in Grinding half bushel of Corn and Cobs:

YOUNG AMERICA,	2 Minutes and 40 Seconds.
LITTLE GIANT,	4 " 55 "
MAGIC MILL,	6 " "
SINCLAIR & CO'S MILL,	2 Trials, average time, 6 Minutes, 58 Seconds.

E. WHITMAN & CO.,

63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

JAMES FLETCHERS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE
No. 3 S. Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND LOTTERIES.
\$6,000 LOTTERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Famous and Lucky Patapasco Lottery, (small fry,) will hereafter be drawn six times in each week.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$6,000 is	\$6,000
1 prize of 3,000 is	3,000
5 prizes of 1,000 are	5,000
10 prizes of 500 are	5,000
10 prizes of 250 are	2,500
&c.	&c.

Tickets \$1; Halves 50 Cents; Quarters 25 Cents.

A FULL CERTIFICATE OF PACKAGES, OF
36 Wholes, \$16 | 36 Quarters, \$4
36 Halves, 8 | 36 Eighths, 2

In the Small Lotteries I average the sale of the highest Capitals at least twice a week, and the prizes have generally fallen into the hands of those who stood in need of money. Persons desirous of giving the small Lottery a fair trial, should take the best plan, and send me \$64, for which I will return four Certificates of Packages of whole Tickets, in all, 104 Tickets, the loss on which could not exceed the money paid, and affords not only a very good chance for a high prize, but a fair one for a handsome little fortune. Four packages of consecutive numbers but seldom missing a good 3 number Ticket, varying from \$100 to \$6,000.

All orders to secure the earliest attention and best selection of regular packages, or single tickets and shares, must be forwarded without delay, and addressed to the great Prize Agent,

JAMES FLETCHER,

Box 753 Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

The official drawing, duly certified to by the State Commissioner, will be sent immediately after it is drawn, to all who order from me, with a full explanation of the result. The above list contains only the capitals; the prizes in every Lottery vary from the price of Tickets upwards.

jyl-6m

Read This and Show it to your Neighbor.
THE FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

**THE TRAPPER'S REMEDY;
OR, OREGON AGUE POWDERS.**

THIS preparation has been used with eminent success, and being safe and speedy in its operation, has established for itself a high reputation in those quarters where its worth has been made known by experience. By attending strictly to the directions, relief may be confidently calculated upon. No arsenic, quinine, nor poison of any kind in its composition. Many of the most respectable citizens of this and other States have tried it, and will bear testimony to its great value. For sale by

SMITH & ATKINSON,

13 S. Sharp St., Baltimore.

A special discount to those who buy to sell again. cc.-ly

CITY IRON RAILING MANUFACTORY,

No. 374 West Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

I am Manufacturing WROUGHT & CAST IRON RAILING of every description; also, BED STEADS, TREE BOXES, TABLES, CHAIRS, SETTEES, MAIN SPOUTS, CELLAR WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

M. M. EGE, AGENT,

Successor to Newsham & Co.

decl-ly

MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST.

JAMES MURRAY, 49 York st. (near Light,) Baltimore, Md., returns thanks for the continued favors of the public. He has largely increased his patterns and facilities for doing MILL AND MACHINE WORK generally, such as castings, wrought iron and Brass work, &c., and warrants all kinds of work planned and erected by him to operate well.

apl-ly

KETTLEWELL'S
No. 1 & 2
MANIPULATED GUANO.

No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

No. 1 containing (warranted)	8 per cent. of Ammonia.
" " " "	45 to 50 per cent. Phos. of Lime.
" " " "	5 per cent. of Ammonia.
" " " "	50 to 55 per cent. Phos. of Lime.
No. 1 \$48 Per Ton of 2,000 lbs.	
" 2 43 "	

Can always be had at No. 6 Bowly's Wharf.

Certificates from the most reliable sources will be shown at my office, demonstrating its superiority over Peruvian Guano in the production of a first crop, and which cannot fail to satisfy the most cautious or incredulous.

An invitation is extended to all who have tried it, side by side with Peruvian Guano, to report any experiment where it has failed to equal Peruvian results.

It is a perfect powder, every particle ready for application, put up in strong bags, and to guard against imitation, the manufacturers name is stencilled upon every bag.

No farmer should purchase his manures without thoroughly investigating the merits of this article. This, at least, will cost nothing; and may prove of mutual advantage. All certificates which may be published by whomsoever, of the result of "Manipulated Guano" upon all crops previous to the last spring, have reference to the article manufactured at my works, as the originator of this most valuable of all fertilizers—apply to

JOHN KETTLEWELL,
or **G. OBER,** General Agent,

sul

No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

MARYLAND SAW

MANUFACTORY.

HENRY C. BROWN & CO., Manufacturers of every description of CAST STEEL SAWS, **UHLER'S ALLEY,** one door from Charles street, between Lombard and Pratt, Baltimore, Md., keep constantly on hand an assortment of SAWS, of every description; naming, in part: Mill, Pit, Cross-Cut and Circular Saws, from 1 to 56 inches; larger ones made to order; also, Mandrills, Boxes, &c. Awarded a Gold Medal in 1856 at the Maryland Institute for Saws.

dec.1-lyr.

FOR SALE,

ALDERNEY CATTLE AND BLACK HAWK HORSES.

5 ALDERNEY BULL CALVES of the following ages, all thorough bred. S, 8, 4, 2 & 1 month, all by a bull got in the Isle of Jersey, and the three youngest out of imported cows. Also a fine young Alderney Cow, 2 years and 5 months old, believed to be in calf. Also an Alderney Cow, about same age, with a heifer calf by her side.

ALSO 2 Stallion Colts, 2½ years old, bay and black, both by Ticonderoga Black Hawk: the bay is out of a fast trotting Hamiltonian mare, and the black out of a very fast mare got by the original Black Hawk. Apply to

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON, Farmer Office.

decl-ly

MANURES FOR SALE.

PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1,
COLOMBIAN GUANO,
MEXICAN GUANO,
AFRICAN GUANO,
BEST QUALITY.
BONE DUST, from the best Factories.
GROUND PLASTER, &c.

All at the Lowest Market Prices. Apply to
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
Office "American Farmer."

decl-ly

THE LITTLE BRICK MAKER.

The NEW MACHINE is now reduced in size, so as to be driven by one man. It takes the rough clay, previously one night in soak; tempers and moulds 420 bricks per hour, attended by two men and four boys. The brick is beautiful. Thus every farmer can be his own brick maker, as it requires only common laborers.

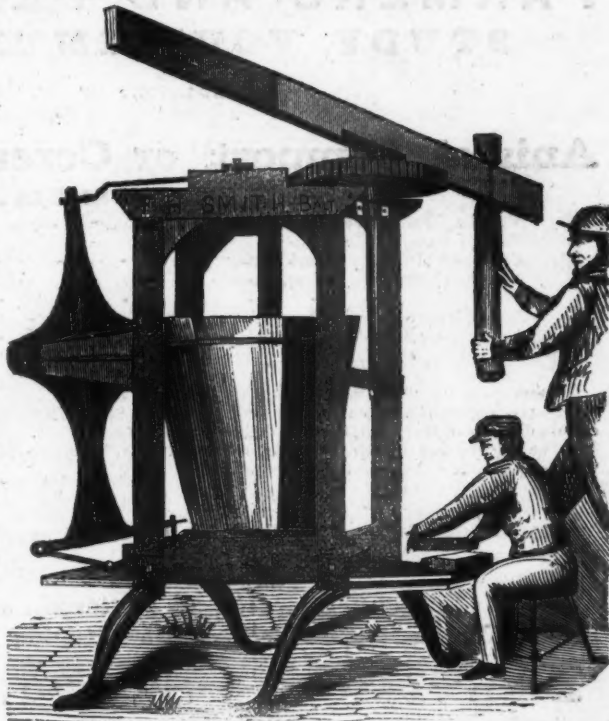
Price, \$70.

The larger machines worked by a horse, making 7000 per day, \$150; 10,000, \$200—by steam 16,000, \$250—25,000, \$400.

For further particulars in a pamphlet, giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, address,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
SUN BUILDING,
Baltimore.

Oct 1-1f



PAGE'S IMPROVED

PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner. They build three classes or sizes of their CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—STEAM POWERS, of all kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.

ja 1-1 yr

PAGE'S PERPETUAL DRAW LIME KILN, adapted for either WOOD or COAL, and will burn 100 bushels of Lime with one cord of wood, or 150 bushels with one ton of Bituminous Coal, the quality of the Lime being equal to the best wood burnt Lime. These kilns save fifty per cent. in labor, and the fires may be extinguished and started again at pleasure. Individual or county rights for sale, (except Baltimore and Frederick counties,) and full descriptions given on application to the undersigned, agents for the owners of the patent.

THOMPSON & OUDSLUYS,

No. 57 South Gay street, Baltimore.

Who keep constantly on hand English Roman Cement; American Rosendale ditto; Cast Iron Glazed Clay and Wrought Iron Flain and Galvanised Water Pipes, and Pumps; Baltimore Company's Shovels and Spades; Composition Lead Pipe (English) Sheet Iron; Founders Facing; Pig Iron; Wilders' Patent Salamander Iron Safes, &c., &c.

nov1-6t

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS TO know that they can purchase at No. 67 Pratt Street, 3d door from Bowly's Wharf, Sash, Glazed and Unglazed, Doors and Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than at any other house in the city of Baltimore. Call and see for yourself. Farmers will find that they can save from 10 to 15 per cent. by purchasing of me.

PHILIP T. DAWSON.

Agent for the Trenton Steam Works.

LUTHER O. HARDING.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

HARDING & HOPKINS,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 9 Bowly's Wharf, 2d door from Pratt street,

Would respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally to our stock of Groceries, Liquors and Teas. Particular attention paid to weights of wheat and sales of all kinds of Country produce

mhl-ly

FARMERS AND PLANTERS! STUDY YOUR INTEREST.

LABORATORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
Annapolis, September, 1857. }

Animal Compost, or Cereal Fertilizer.

ANALYSIS.

Volatile Elements, containing Ammonia and azotised compounds,	45.70
Salts of Soda,	02.29
Phosphate of Magnesia and Lime,	06.27
Volatile Compounds, carbonaceous,	22.87
Water,	15.70
Insoluble portion,	05.93
Error, or elements not estimated,	01.24
	100.

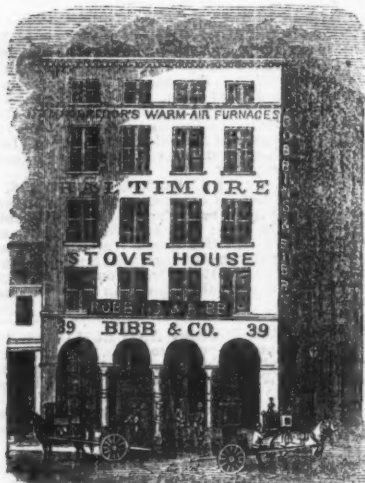
REMARKS.—The above must prove a very valuable fertilizer.
I have frequently recommended this compound as the best and cheapest manure for the light soils in certain districts of Maryland, that are deficient in organic material.
The manufacture of such substitute for expensive foreign manure, should be encouraged, especially when offered at less than one-fourth the price.

DAVID STEWART,
Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

The above valuable ANIMAL COMPOST, OR CEREAL FERTILIZER, can be had of the Manufacturers,

KIMBERLY BROTHERS,
Corner Pratt and Patterson streets, Baltimore.
Price \$12.50 per ton, in Bulk, or \$15 including Package. oct1-ly

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.



Stoves, Hot-Air Furnaces, Fire-Place
Stoves, Ranges, Cambooses, &c., &c.

OUR FRIENDS and the public generally are informed, that having largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to supply promptly all articles in our line, wholesale or retail, at LOWEST CASH PRICES, or on usual credits to punctual customers. We name in part the following:—

FIRE-PLACE HOT-AIR STOVES—Five varieties, viz:—the Improved Feinour, McGregor, Auger's, Neer's, &c., &c.

HOT-AIR COOK STOVES—Twenty most approved kinds, viz:—Improved and Re-improved Old Dominion, Hercules, Troy Star, Welcome, Fulton, Globe, Maryland and Virginia.

HOT-AIR FURNACES—The celebrated McGregor, seven sizes, both portable and brick work.

RANGES—Six different kinds, viz:—Pond's Elevated Oven, Peirce's do. for wood or coal, (both of these are so arranged as to heat additional rooms above,) St. Nicholas, Mott's Invincible, &c.

PARLOR STOVES—Of all imaginable kinds and varieties, beautiful patterns, such as Radiators, Franklin's Grates, &c., &c. arranged to burn both hard and soft coals, as well as wood.

AGRICULTURAL BOILERS—Three kinds, the Newsham's, McGregor and Mott's, for wood or coal, holding from 10 gallons to 300.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILLS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—So favorably known and extensively used, are offered at unprecedented low rates, to close stock on hand.

We are prepared with a large force to PUT UP or REPAIR all the various articles appertaining to our line, whether sold by us or not.

Purchasers will find it decidedly to their interest to examine our large and well selected stock of first class wares before leaving their orders elsewhere.

BIBB & CO.

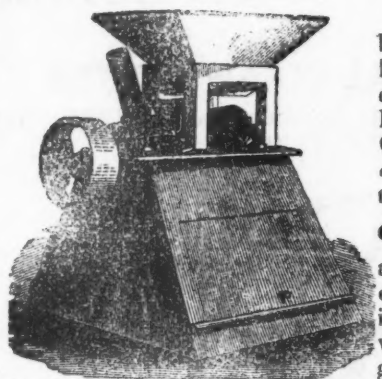
SUCCESSORS TO ROBBINS & BIBB,

AT THE OLD STAND, No. 39 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE.

67—Circulars and a List of Prices can be had on application as above

ep1-6t

COLEMAN'S PLANTATION OR FARM MILL.



This is the most efficient, simple and durable *FARM MILL*, now in use, and it precisely meets the wants of every farmer, as it is not only adapted to *GRINDING CORN IN THE EAR*, but will grind with rapidity *SHELLED CORN, WHEAT, RYE OR OATS INTO FINE OR COARSE MEAL*, as desired. It is easily attached to horse, steam or water power, and will

Grind from 5 to 15 bushels per hour,

according to power and speed. This Mill is constructed on an entire new principle, so that it can be run for years without any perceptible wear. It is so arranged that it crushes the grain instead of cutting it, thereby insuring its durability, and doing away with the objection that iron mills will wear out in a few months. **PRICE, \$50.**

Circulars sent by mail, on application.

Manufactured and for sale, by

WM. L. BOYER & BROTHER,
1140 Market Street, Philadelphia.

jan1-31

GARDEN SEEDS.

We desire to call particular attention to our **STOCK OF GARDEN SEEDS**, which is among the **LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED** in this country. Our arrangements with Seedsmen, both in Europe and this country, enable us to furnish Dealers on the most favorable terms, either in bulk, or papers—and our facilities and location are such, that Southern and Western Dealers will find it to their interest to give us their orders in this line of trade, and we promise no pains shall be spared to please them.

Seeds are put up for Retailing in the neatest manner, in packages, at 6½ cents each. Merchants can be supplied on the most favorable terms with boxes from \$5 to \$50 each. **MARKET GARDENERS** are particularly invited to examine our stock of Seeds, which have been selected with great care, and are recommended the very best quality that can be procured.

E. WHITMAN & Co. also Manufacture **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**; and having the **LARGEST MANUFACTORY** and best facilities for Manufacturing of any House in the Country, they are prepared to furnish Farmers and Merchants at the **VERY LOWEST PRICES**.

E. WHITMAN & Co.

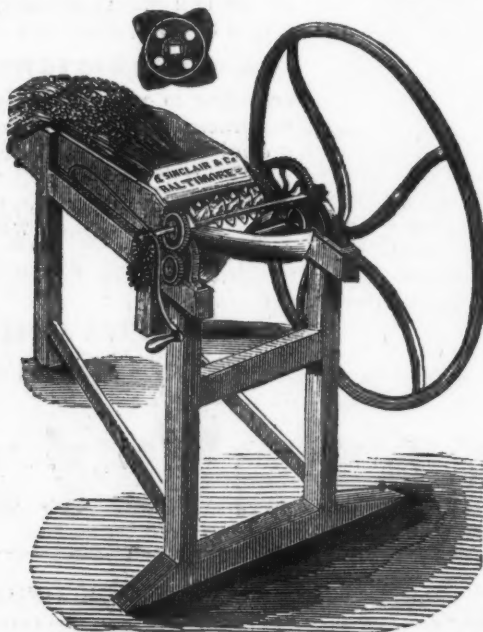
No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

jan1

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

SINCLAIR & CO.'S
PATENT SCREW PROPELLER,
OR
IMPROVED CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER.

Awarded the **FIRST PREMIUM** by the Md. State Agricultural Society **EVERY YEAR** since the formation of the Society.



The Cylindrical Straw Cutter, although invented and made in this city more than thirty years past, still retains its high reputation for efficiency and durability. With the present feed works, (Screw or Spiral,) the article is greatly improved and rendered more simple. All efforts of inventors that have been made in Europe or the United States towards improving or inventing Straw Cutters, have failed to produce a machine of equal perfection as our Patent Propeller.

The screw feed renders the machine simple in arrangement of the works, reduces power and allows those driven by horse power to be run 30 per cent. faster than ordinary, and producing a consequent greater number of bushels of cut fodder in a given time. The sizes, prices, and capacity, are as follows, viz:

Width of Cut,	8	9	11	13	15 Inch.
Price,	\$20	\$28	\$30	\$40	\$45
Capacity per hour,	30	45	55	225	250 bush.

As regards capacity, the 8, 9 and 11 inches, are rated by hand power, and the 13 and 15 inches by horse.

The small, irregular figure shows an end view of the feed roller or screw propeller.

Also for sale, **GREEN'S PATENT RAW HIDE STRAW CUTTER**, 4 sizes, price 8, 10, 12 and \$14. **TREADLE AND COMMON DUTCH STRAW CUTTERS**, \$5.50 and \$8. **SMITH'S VIRGINIA STRAW CUTTERS**, \$10. For Sale Wholesale and Retail, by

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.
62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

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THE CELEBRATED
"LITTLE GIANT"
CORN AND COB MILL.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

In order to close off stock on hand, will sell at the following
UNPRECEDENTED LOW RATES, FOR CASH:

No. 2	"LITTLE GIANT,"	old price	\$44,	will take	\$25.
No. 3	do	do	do	\$55,	will take \$30.
No. 4	do	do	do	\$66,	will take \$40.

The attention of Farmers, Stock Feeders and others, is called to the great sacrifice now being made on the above Mill. Such an opportunity certainly will not again be offered, as we shall not manufacture again at less than old prices. Make early application to

BIBB & CO.
 (SUCCESSORS TO ROBBINS & BIBB.)

Janf-2t

39 Light street, Baltimore.

30 PER CENT. SAVING TO FARMERS!

HARE'S PATENT CONCENTRATED
BLOOD MANURE,

Which is beyond all doubt the most powerful and VALUABLE FERTILIZER ever offered to the public. How long will Agriculturists submit to the Guano Monopoly, whilst they have the above more potent and more valuable fertilizer, at **THIRTY PER CENT. LESS COST!**

Read the Certificates and then try it along side of the best Peruvian Guano, and let the result speak for itself.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. HAYES.

The specifications of Dr. Hare and J. Odam, having been submitted to me, I have found the composition of matter on which they are founded to be highly nitrogenous and fermentable compound, containing the essentials of a fertilizer of the highest character, and also the food for sustaining crops to the time of their maturing. I regard this enterprise of manufacturing a guano instead of importing it, a practical and important undertaking, favorably affecting the interests of our common country.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
 Assayer to State of Mass.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSOR BOOTH.

Upon examining the composition of the best Peruvian Guanos, I can perceive no ground for assuming it to be the best that can be made. On the contrary there is always present more or less of superfluous matter, sometimes in large quantity. The composition proposed by Odam & Hare's Patent, is

in my estimation, superior to that of the best Guanos, or to any other artificial manure of which I have heard, and I think myself the more entitled to give this positive opinion, from the unlooked for results of the action of sulphuric acid on animal matter, which I obtained in experiment, but which were anticipated by the patent in question.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSOR FRAZER.

At the request of parties interested, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that the mode of preparing an artificial manure, by acting upon animal matters by sulphuric acid, as detailed in Dr. Hare's Patent, and mixing the resulting substance with animal charcoal and phosphate of lime, is correct in theory, and although I have had no opportunity of testing the manure thus formed practically, I have no doubt that a manure formed by the mixture of these ingredients, in proper proportions, would be found at least to equal in its effects the best Guano.

JOHN F. FRAZER.

November 22, 1856.

It is put up in Bags of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds each, and sold at \$50 per nett Ton.

JOHN L. MIFFLIN, Sole Agent,
 140 South Wharves, above Walnut street, Phila.

Jan1-3t

Reese's Manipulated OR, PHOSPHO--PERUVIAN GUANO.

JOHN S. REESE & Co.

OFFICE, OVER THE "CORN EXCHANGE,"

No. 77 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

The superiority of the above article over Peruvian Guano, and all artificial fertilizers, for CORN, TOBACCO, COTTON, WHEAT and other crops, is so well attested, in its repeated use by the most enlightened farmers, that we deem it unnecessary to say more, than that the article may be had from us and our agents as heretofore, and that the *standard of its combination* is rigidly adhered to, regardless of competition. The facility with which any article may be called Manipulated or Phospho-Peruvian Guano, and sold at a much less price than we can sell the above, renders it necessary for us, in order to sustain the high character of our guano, and supply the public with a *reliable* fertilizer, to disregard any competition, for should we regulate our price by that of any article called by the same name, we might have to part with our integrity—do business at a loss, or reduce the quality of our guano—neither of which we can consent to do, under any circumstances. Hence it is of the first importance to the consumer to make a proper discrimination, and in order to secure our article, to specify in their orders, REESE's, or obtain it direct from our Agents.

We refer parties to whom we are personally unknown, to James T. Earle, Esq., late Pres't Md. State Agricultural Society, Chas W. Button, Esq. editor of "Lynchburg Virginian," O. Hussey, inventor of "Hussey's Reaper," E. Y. Reese, editor Meth. Protestant, Baltimore, Dr. John C. Earle, Centreville, Md., and our Agents, for our integrity and reliability

febl

A similar article to the above has been introduced into England with the greatest success, which is a most satisfactory confirmation of the correctness of its theory.

The undersigned have recently MOVED their office from EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, to Rooms over "CORN EXCHANGE," No. 77 SOUTH STREET.

For a detailed account of this guano with an argument demonstrating its theory, we refer to our Pamphlet, which will be mailed to any address, upon application, postage free.

John S. Reese & Co.

AGENTS.

J. G. WATERS & CO.	Georgetown, D. C.
JAS. H. BESANT & Co.	Point Rocks, Md.
A. K. PHILLIPS & Co.	Fredericksburg, Va.
E. T. WINSTON & Co.	Richmond, Va.
PEEBLES & WHITE,	Petersburg, Va.
WM. A. MILLER,	Lynchburg, Va.
ROWLAND & REYNOLDS,	Norfolk, Va.
R. NORFLEET,	Tarboro, N. C.
DEROSSET & BROWN,	Wilmington, N. C.
JAS. GADSDEN & Co.	Charleston, S. C.
WM. B. HORSEY,	Seaford, Del.
NATHANIEL HORSEY,	Horsey's X Roads, [Del.]
RICHARDS & MILLER,	Philadelphia, Pa.
S. S. BENTON,	Monrovia, Md.
WHEAT & BRO.	Alexandria, Va.
J. & I. POAGUE,	Fancy Hill, Va.

THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM BULL.

HAVING purchased, and to arrive in May, a three year old Kentucky bred BULL, weighing over 2,100 lbs., whose get of calves are of extraordinary promise, will be let to a limited number of 'cows, besides my own, at \$10 each. Farmers in Central Virginia, who have pure Durham, or good Grade Cattle, will profit by his services, or the procurement of one or more of his calves.

Since the above purchase, I will sell a fine three and a half year old half Devon, but large sized, BULL, out of one of the best milkers of her day.

Also will sell a DURHAM BULL CALF, 8 months old, purchased for my use, but to be displaced by one of an age better suited to my immediate wants.

S. W. FICKLIN,
Charlottesville, Va.

febl-2t



FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable FARM containing 262 acres, lying on the Liberty road, 3 miles from Sykesville, on the B. & O. R. R., in Carroll county. Apply to CHRISTIAN DEVRIES, corner Baltimore and Howard sts., Baltimore, or N. D. NORRIS, on the adjoining farm.

febl-2t

SUPERIOR TREES, &C.

WM. R. PRINCE & Co., FLUSHING, N. Y.

WILL send their PRICED CATALOGUE, comprising Fruit Trees in a bearing state, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens of large size, Flowering Plants, Garden and other seeds. Chinese Potato Tubers, \$5 per 100. febl-1t

FINE GROUND PLASTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters, that he has on hand a large and selected stock of first quality Lump Gypsum, received direct from particular quarries, (the purity of which he has tested by various analyses,) from which he is manufacturing a superior article of Ground Plaster, warranted pure.

For sale by the barrel, or in bulk, at a price equal to a deduction for cost of package.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON,
Steam Mill, Hughes st., on the Basin.
Orders received at Messrs. ASA NARDHAM & SON,
Light street Wharf. febl-3t

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AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

JAMES FLETCHERS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE
 No. 3 S. Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND LOTTERIES.

\$6,000 LOTTERY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
 The Famous and Lucky Palapasco Lottery, (small figs.) will hereafter be drawn six times in each week.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$6,000 is	\$6,000
1 prize of 3,000 is	3,000
5 prizes of 1,000 are	5,000
10 prizes of 500 are	5,000
10 prizes of 250 are	2,500
&c.	&c.

Tickets \$1; Halves 50 Cents; Quarters 25 Cents.

A FULL CERTIFICATE OF PACKAGES, OF
 26 Wholes, \$16 25 Quarters, \$4
 26 Halves, \$8 25 Eighths, \$2

In the Small Lotteries I average the sale of the highest Capitals at least twice a week, and the prizes have generally fallen into the hands of those who stood in need of money. Persons desirous of giving the small Lottery a fair trial, should take the best plan, and send me \$64, for which I will return four Certificates of Packages of whole Tickets, in all, 104 Tickets, the loss on which could not exceed the money paid, and affords not only a very good chance for a high prize, but a fair one for a handsome little fortune. Four packages of consecutive numbers but seldom missing a good 3 number Ticket, varying from \$100 to \$6,000.

All orders to secure the earliest attention and best selection of regular packages, or single tickets and shares, must be forwarded without delay, and addressed to the great Prize Agent,
JAMES FLETCHER,
 Box 753 Post Office, BALTIMORE, Md.

The official drawing, duly certified to by the State Commissioner, will be sent immediately after it is drawn, to all who order from me, with a full explanation of the result. The above list contains only the capitals; the prizes in every Lottery vary from the price of Tickets upwards.
 jyl-6m

Read This and Show it to your Neighbor.
THE FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

THE TRAPPER'S REMEDY; OR, OREGON AGUE POWDERS.

THIS preparation has been used with eminent success, and being safe and speedy in its operation, has established for itself a high reputation in those quarters where its worth has been made known by experience. By attending strictly to the directions, relief may be confidently calculated upon. No arsenic, quinine, nor poison of any kind in its composition. Many of the most respectable citizens of this and other States have tried it, and will bear testimony to its great value. For sale by
SMITH & ATKINSON,
 12 S. Sharp St., Baltimore.

A special discount to those who buy to sell again. dec-ly

CITY IRON RAILING MANUFACTORY,

No. 374 West BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

I am Manufacturing WROUGHT & CAST IRON RAILING of every description; also, BED STEADS, TREE BOXES, TABLES, CHAIRS, SETTEES, RAIN SPOUTS, CELLAR WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

dec-ly

M. M. FEE, AGENT.
 Successor to Newham & Co.

MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST.

JAMES MURRAY, 21 York st. near Light, Baltimore, Md., returns thanks for the continued favors of the public. He has largely increased his patterns and facilities for doing MILL AND MACHINE WORK generally, such as castings, wrought iron and Brass work, &c., and warrants all kinds of work planned and erected by him to operate well.
 apl-ly

KETTLEWELL'S No. 1 & 2 MANIPULATED GUANO.

No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

No. 1 containing (warranted)	8 per cent. of Ammonia.
" " " " " " " "	45 to 50 per cent. Phos. of Lime.
" " " " " " " "	5 per cent. of Ammonia.
" " " " " " " "	50 to 55 per cent. Phos. of Lime.
No. 1 \$48 Per Ton of 2,000 lbs.	
" 2 43 " " "	

Can always be had at No. 6 Bowly's Wharf.

Certificates from the most reliable sources will be shown at my office, demonstrating its superiority over Peruvian Guano in the production of a first crop, and which cannot fail to satisfy the most cautious or incredulous.

An invitation is extended to all who have tried it, side by side with Peruvian Guano, to report any experiment where it has failed to equal Peruvian results.

It is a perfect powder, every particle ready for application, put up in strong bags, and to guard against imitation, the manufacturers name is stencilled upon every bag.

No farmer should purchase his manures without thoroughly investigating the merits of this article. This, at least, will cost nothing; and may prove of mutual advantage. All certificates which may be published by whomsoever, of the result of "Manipulated Guano" upon all crops previous to the last spring, have reference to the article manufactured at my works, as the originator of this most valuable of all fertilizers—apply to

JOHN KETTLEWELL,
 or G. OBER, General Agent,
 No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, Balt.

apl

MARYLAND SAW

MANUFACTORY.

HENRY C. BROWN & CO., Manufacturers of every description of CAST STEEL SAWS, UHLER'S ALLEY, one door from Charles street, between Lombard and Pratt, Baltimore, Md., keep constantly on hand an assortment of SAWS, of every description; naming, in part: Mill, Pit, Cross-Cut and Circular Saws, from 1 to 56 inches; larger ones made to order; also, Mandrills, Boxes, &c. Awarded a Gold Medal in 1856 at the Maryland Institute for Saws.
 dec-1-lyr.

FOR SALE,

ALDERSEY CATTLE AND BLACK HAWK HORSES.

5 ALDERSEY BULL CALVES of the following ages, all thorough bred, 8, 8, 1, 2 & 1 month, all by a bull got in the Isle of Jersey, and the three youngest out of imported cows. Also a fine young Aldersey Cow, 2 years and 5 months old, believed to be in calf. Also an Aldersey Cow, about same age, with a heifer calf by her side.

Also 2 Stallion Colts, 2½ years old, bay and black, both by Ticonderoga Black Hawk: the bay is out of a fast trotting Hamiltonian mare, and the black out of a very fast mare got by the original Black Hawk.
 Apply to
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON, Farmer Office.
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MANURES FOR SALE.

PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1,
COLOMBIAN GUANO,
MEXICAN GUANO,
AFRICAN GUANO,
 BEST QUALITY.

BONE DUST, from the best Factories.
 GROUND PLASTER, &c.

All at the Lowest Market Prices. Apply to
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
 Office "American Farmer."
 dec-1-

THE LITTLE BRICK MAKER.

The NEW MACHINE is now reduced in size, so as to be driven by one man. It takes the rough clay, previously one night in soak; tempers and moulds 420 bricks per hour, attended by two men and four boys. The brick is beautiful. Thus every farmer can be his own brick maker, as it requires only common laborers.

Price, \$70.

The larger machines worked by a horse, making 7000 per day, \$150; 10,000, \$200—by steam 16,000, \$250—25,000, \$400.

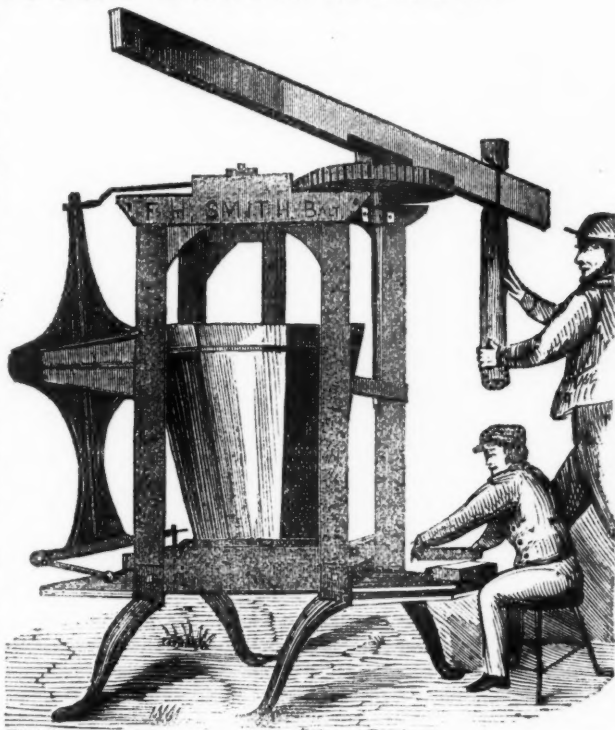
For further particulars in a pamphlet, giving full instructions on brick setting and burning, address,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,

SUN BUILDING,

Baltimore.

oct 1-1f



PAGE'S IMPROVED

PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

THE subscribers having greatly increased their establishment are prepared to execute all orders with promptness, and in the most workmanlike manner. They build three classes or sizes of their CELEBRATED CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the country—STEAM POWERS, of all kinds,—HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS and various other Machines and Implements for economising labor.

Since their Portable Circular Saw Mills were invented by and patented to their senior partner, they have made many improvements, which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered first among the labor-saving inventions of the age.

A pamphlet containing full descriptions of their three classes of mills, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c. will be sent to any gentleman applying for one by letter, post-paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action for infringement of their patent rights, they warn the public against purchasing from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.

N. Schroeder, near W. Balt. St. Balt. Md.

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PAGE'S PERPETUAL DRAW LIME KILN. adapted for either WOOD or COAL, and will burn 100 bushels of Lime with one cord of wood, or 150 bushels with one ton of Bituminous Coal, the quality of the Lime being equal to the best wood burnt Lime. These kilns save fifty per cent. in labor, and the fires may be extinguished and started again at pleasure. Individual or county rights for sale, (except Baltimore and Frederick counties,) and full descriptions given on application to the undersigned, agents for the owners of the patent.

THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS,

No. 57 South Gay street, Baltimore.

Who keep constantly on hand English Roman Cement; American Rosendale ditto; Cast Iron Glazed Clay and Wrought Iron Plain and Galvanized Water Pipes, and Pumps; Baltimore Company's Shovels and Spades; Composition Lead Pipe (English) Sheet Iron; Founders Facing; Pig Iron; Wilders' Patent Salamander Iron Safes, &c., &c. nov 1-6t

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS TO know that they can purchase at No. 67 Pratt Street, 3d door from Bowly's Wharf, Sash, Glazed and Unglazed, Doors and Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than at any other house in the city of Baltimore. Call and see for yourself. Farmers will find that they can save from 10 to 15 per cent. by purchasing of me.

PHILIP T. DAWSON,

Agent for the Trenton Steam Works.

oct 1-1y*

LUTHER O. HARDING.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

HARDING & HOPKINS,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Bowly's Wharf, 2d door from Pratt street,

Would respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally to our stock of Groceries, Liquors and Teas. Particular attention paid to weights of wheat and sales of all kinds of Country produce mhl-ly

FARMERS AND PLANTERS! STUDY YOUR INTEREST.

LABORATORY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
Annapolis, September, 1857. }

Animal Compost, or Cereal Fertilizer. ANALYSIS.

Volatile Elements, containing Ammonia and azotised compounds,	-	-	45.70
Salts of Soda,	-	-	02.29
Phosphate of Magnesia and Lime,	-	-	06.27
Volatile Compounds, carbonaceous,	-	-	22.87
Water,	-	-	15.70
Insoluble portion,	-	-	05.93
Error, or elements not estimated,	-	-	01.24

100.

REMARKS.—The above must prove a very valuable fertilizer.

I have frequently recommended this compound as the best and cheapest manure for the light soils in certain districts of Maryland, that are deficient in organic material.

The manufacture of such substitute for expensive foreign manure, should be encouraged, especially when offered at less than one-fourth the price.

DAVID STEWART,
Chemist of Md. State Agricultural Society.

The above valuable ANIMAL COMPOST, OR CEREAL FERTILIZER, can be had of the Manufacturers,

KIMBERLY BROTHERS,
Corner Pratt and Patterson streets, Baltimore.

Price \$12.50 per ton, in Bulk, or \$15 including Package. oct1-ly

BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.

Stoves, Hot-Air Furnaces, Fire-Place

Stoves, Ranges, Cambooses, &c., &c.

OUR FRIENDS and the public generally are informed, that having largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to supply promptly all articles in our line, *wholesale or retail*, at **LOWEST CASH PRICES**, or on usual credits to punctual customers. We name in part the following:—

FIRE-PLACE HOT-AIR STOVES—Five varieties, viz:—the Improved Feinour, McGregor, Auger's, Neer's, &c., &c.

HOT-AIR COOK STOVES—Twenty most approved kinds, viz:—Improved and Re-improved Old Dominion, Hercules, Troy Star, Welcome, Fulton, Globe, Maryland and Virginia.

HOT-AIR FURNACES—The celebrated McGregor, seven sizes, both portable and brick work.

RANGES—Six different kinds, viz:—Pond's Elevated Oven, Peirce's do. for wood or coal, (both of these are so arranged as to heat additional rooms above,) St. Nicholas, Mott's Invincible, &c.

PARLOR STOVES—Of all imaginable kinds and varieties, beautiful patterns, such as Radiators, Franklin's Grates, &c., &c. arranged to burn both hard and soft coals, as well as wood.

AGRICULTURAL BOILERS—Three kinds, the Newsham's, McGregor and Mott's, for wood or coal, holding from 10 gallons to 300.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILLS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4—So favorably known and extensively used, are offered at **unprecedented low rates**, to close stock on hand.

We are prepared with a large force to **PUT UP OR REPAIR** all the various articles appertaining to our line, whether sold by us or not.

Purchasers will find it decidedly to their interest to examine our large and well selected stock of first class wares before leaving their orders elsewhere.

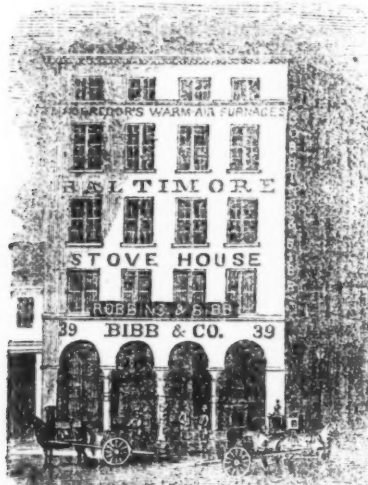
BIBB & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO ROBBINS & BIBB,

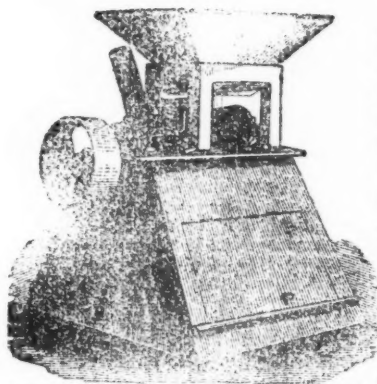
AT THE OLD STAND, No. 39 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE.

Ⓔ-Circulars and a List of Prices can be had on application as above

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Grind from 5 to 15 bushels per hour,

according to power and speed. This Mill is constructed on an entire new principle, so that it can be run for years without any perceptible wear. It is so arranged that it crushes the grain instead of cutting it, thereby insuring its

durability, and doing away with the objection that iron mills will wear out in a few months. **PRICE, \$50.**

Circulars sent by mail, on application.

Manufactured and for sale, by

WM. L. BOYER & BROTHER,

1140 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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E. WHITMAN & Co. also Manufacture **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**; and having the **LARGEST MANUFACTORY** and best facilities for Manufacturing of any House in the Country, they are prepared to furnish Farmers and Merchants at the **VERY LOWEST PRICES.**

E. WHITMAN & Co.

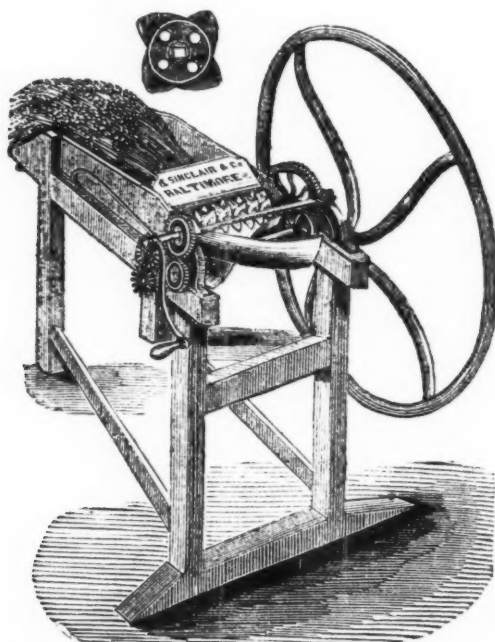
No. 63 Exchange Place, Baltimore, Md.

jan1

AMERICAN FARMER—ADVERTISER.

SINCLAIR & CO.'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER, OR IMPROVED CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER.

Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM by the Md. State Agricultural Society EVERY YEAR since the formation of the Society.



The Cylindrical Straw Cutter, although invented and made in this city more than thirty years past, still retains its high reputation for efficiency and durability. With the present feed works, (Screw or Spiral,) the article is greatly improved and rendered more simple. All efforts of inventors that have been made in Europe or the United States towards improving or inventing Straw Cutters, have failed to produce a machine of equal perfection as our Patent Propeller.

The screw feed renders the machine simple in arrangement of the works, reduces power and allows those driven by horse power to be run 30 per cent. faster than ordinary, and producing a consequent greater number of bushels of cut fodder in a given time. The sizes, prices, and capacity, are as follows, viz :

Width of Cut,	8	9	11	13	15 Inch.
Price,	\$20	\$28	\$30	\$40	\$45
Capacity per hour,	30	45	55	225	250 bush.

As regards capacity, the 8, 9 and 11 inches, are rated by hand power, and the 13 and 15 inches by horse.

The small, irregular figure shows an end view of the feed roller or screw propeller.

Also for sale, GREEN'S PATENT RAW HIDE STRAW CUTTER, 4 sizes, price 8, 10, 12 and \$14. TREADLE AND COMMON DUTCH STRAW CUTTERS, \$5.50 and \$8. SMITH'S VIRGINIA STRAW CUTTERS, \$10. For Sale Wholesale and Retail, by

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE CELEBRATED "LITTLE GIANT" CORN AND COB MILL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!!

In order to close off stock on hand, will sell at the following
UNPRECEDENTED LOW RATES, FOR CASH:

No. 2 "LITTLE GIANT,"	old price	\$44,	will take	\$25.
No. 3	do	do	do	\$55, will take \$30.
No. 4	do	do	do	\$66, will take \$40.

The attention of Farmers, Stock Feeders and others, is called to the great sacrifice now being made on the above Mill. Such an opportunity certainly will not again be offered, as we shall not manufacture again at less than old prices. Make early application to

BIBB & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO ROBBINS & BIBB.)

Jan-9t

39 Light street, Baltimore.

30 PER CENT. SAVING TO FARMERS!

HARE'S PATENT CONCENTRATED BLOOD MANURE,

Which is beyond all doubt the most powerful and **VALUABLE FERTILIZER** ever offered to the public. How long will Agriculturists submit to the Guano Monopoly, whilst they have the above more potent and more valuable fertilizer, at **THIRTY PER CENT. LESS COST!**

Read the Certificate and then try it along side of the best Peruvian Guano, and let the result speak for itself.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. HAYES.

The specifications of Dr. Hare and J. Odum, having been submitted to me, I have found the composition of matter on which they are founded to be highly nitrogenous and fermentable compound, containing the essentials of a fertilizer of the highest character, and also the food for sustaining crops to the time of their maturing. I regard this enterprise of manufacturing a guano instead of importing it, a practical and important undertaking, favorably affecting the interests of our common country.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to State of Mass.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSOR BOOTH.

Upon examining the composition of the best Peruvian Guanos, I can perceive no ground for assuming it to be the best that can be made. On the contrary there is always present more or less of superfluous matter, sometimes in large quantity. The composition proposed by Odum & Hare's Patent, is

in my estimation, superior to that of the best Guano, or to any other artificial manure of which I have heard, and I think myself the more entitled to give this positive opinion, from the unlooked for results of the action of sulphuric acid on animal matter, which I obtained in experiment, but which were anticipated by the patent in question.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSOR FRAZER.

At the request of parties interested, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that the mode of preparing an artificial manure, by acting upon animal matters by sulphuric acid, as detailed in Dr. Hare's Patent, and mixing the resulting substance with animal charcoal and phosphate of lime, is correct in theory, and although I have had no opportunity of testing the manure thus formed practically, I have no doubt that a manure formed by the mixture of these ingredients, in proper proportions, would be found at least to equal in its effects the best Guano.

JOHN F. FRAZER.

November 22, 1856.

It is put up in Bags of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds each, and sold at \$50 per nett Ton.

JOHN L. MIFFLIN, Sole Agent,
140 South Wharves, above Walnut street, Phila.

Jan-9t

Reese's Manipulated OR. PHOSPHO--PERUVIAN GUANO.

JOHN S. REESE & Co.

OFFICE, OVER THE "CORN EXCHANGE,"
No. 77 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

The superiority of the above article over Peruvian Guano, and all artificial fertilizers, for CORN, TOBACCO, COTTON, WHEAT and other crops, is so well attested, in its repeated use by the most enlightened farmers, that we deem it unnecessary to say more, than that the article may be had from us and our agents as heretofore, and that the standard of its combination is rigidly adhered to, regardless of competition. The facility with which any article may be called Manipulated or Phospho-Peruvian Guano, and sold at a much less price than we can sell the above, renders it necessary for us, in order to sustain the high character of our guano, and supply the public with a reliable fertilizer, to disregard any competition, for should we regulate our price by that of any article called by the same name, we might have to part with our integrity—do business at a loss, or reduce the quality of our guano—neither of which we can consent to do, under any circumstances. Hence it is of the first importance to the consumer to make a proper discrimination, and in order to secure our article, to specify in their orders, Reese's, or obtain it direct from our Agents.

We refer parties to whom we are personally unknown, to James T. Earle, Esq., late Pres't Md. State Agricultural Society, Chas W. Button, Esq. editor of "Lynchburg Virginian," O. Hussey, inventor of "Hussey's Reaper," E. Y. Reese, editor Meth. Protestant, Baltimore, Dr. John C. Earle, Centerville, Md., and our Agents, for our integrity and reliability

A similar article to the above has been introduced into England with the greatest success, which is a most satisfactory confirmation of the correctness of its theory.

The undersigned have recently MOVED their office from EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, to Rooms over "CORN EXCHANGE," No. 77 SOUTH STREET.

For a detailed account of this guano with an argument demonstrating its theory, we refer to our Pamphlet, which will be mailed to any address, upon application, postage free.

John S. Reese & Co.

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J. G. WATERS & Co.	Georgetown, D. C.
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WHEAT & BRO.	Alexandria, Va.
J. & I. POAGUE,	Fancy Hill, Va.

THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM BULL.

HAVING purchased, and to arrive in May, a three year old Kentucky bred BULL, weighing over 2,100 lbs., whose lot of calves are of extraordinary promise, will be let to a limited number of towns, besides my own, at \$10 each. Farmers in Central Virginia, who have pure Durham, or good Grade Cattle, will profit by his services, or the procurement of one or more of his calves.

Since the above purchase, I will sell a fine three and a half year old half Devon, but large sized, BULL, out of one of the best milkers of her day.

Also will sell a DURHAM BULL CALF, 8 months old, purchased for my use, but to be displaced by one of an age better suited to my immediate wants.

Febt-21

S. W. FICKLIN,
Charlottesville, Va.

 **FARM FOR SALE.**—A valuable FARM containing 992 acres, lying on the Liberty road, 2 miles from Sykesville, on the B. & O. R. R., in Carroll county. Apply to CHRISTIAN DEVRIES, corner Baltimore and Howard sts., Baltimore, or N. D. NORRIS, on the adjoining farm.

Febt-21

SUPERIOR TREES, &C.

WM. R. PRINCE & Co., FLUSHING, N. Y.

Will send their PRICED CATALOGUE, comprising Fruit Trees in a bearing state, Ornamental Trees, including Evergreens of large size, Flowering Plants, Garden and other seeds. Chinese Potato Tubers, \$5 per 100.

Febt-11

FINE GROUND PLASTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters, that he has on hand a large and selected stock of first quality Lump Gypsum, received direct from particular quarries, (the purity of which he has tested by various analyses,) from which he is manufacturing a superior article of Ground Plaster, warranted pure.

For sale by the barrel, or in bulk, at a price equal to a deduction for cost of package.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON,
Steam Mill, Hughes st., on the Basin.

Orders received at Messrs. ASA NARDHAM & Son, Light street Wharf.

Febt-31